

SPANISH ARMS EXPORTS 2005-2014



FUELING CONFLICTS
IN THE MIDDLE EAST

CENTRE DELÀS
D'ESTUDIS
PER LA PAU

REPORT

n. 27

REPORT No. 27

SPANISH ARMS EXPORTS 2005-2014

Fueling conflicts
in the Middle East

Tica Font
Eduardo Melero
Camino Simarro

Centre Delàs d'Estudis per la Pau
Barcelona, December 2015

CENTRE DELÀS
D'ESTUDIS
PER LA PAU



Centre Delàs d'Estudis per la Pau
Carrer Erasme de Janer 8, entresol, despatx 9
08001 Barcelona
T. 93 441 19 47
www.centredelas.org
info@centredelas.org

Barcelona, December 2015

Graphic design: Fundació Tam-Tam
Cover photo: Siria, 2015 · Chiang Mai Diocese

D.L.: B-19745-2010
ISSN: 2013-8032

REPORT



No. 27

SPANISH ARMS EXPORTS 2005-2014 Fueling conflicts in the Middle East

ÍNDICE

1. INTRODUCTION.....	7
2. SPANISH ARMS EXPORTS	7
2.1. Spanish exports of defence materials 2005-2014.....	7
2.2. Spanish Exportation of Dual-Purpose Materials.....	13
2.3. Exportation of light and short-gauge arms	14
3. DESTINATIONS OF PARTICULAR CONCERN FOR SPANISH ARMS EXPORTS.....	16
4. GOVERNMENT POLICIES FOR THE PROMOTION OF ARMS EXPORTS	26
4.1. New Features on Legislation	26
4.2. 2014-2015 Strategic Plan for Internationalizing Spanish Economy and Defense Sector Internationalization Workgroup	27
4.3. Corruption in the administrative organization dedicated to the promotion of Spanish arms: The DEFEX case	28
4.4. Spanish Arms Exports to countries with high level of corruption	29
5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	30
ANNEXES.....	32

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Spanish arms exports in 2014 amounted to €3,203 million (18% less than in 2013, but 925% more than in 2004), thus consolidating the upward trend of recent years. According to SIPRI, Spain ranked sixth in the world in 2014 in arms-exporting countries, behind the United States, Russia, France, Britain, and Germany.

The 2014 exports represented 4% of global arms exports and 1.3% of the total Spanish trade balance. 57% of the arms were destined to European Union countries (€1.831 million), mainly to the UK (€862.69 million), France (€520.67 million), Germany (€272.45 million), Italy (€96.13 million) and Greece (€47.44 million); corresponding mainly to parts and components for manufacturing projects of combination weapons, such as the A400M jet fighter, the EF-2000 or various missiles.

16% of arms exports with a Middle East destination

16% of the exports (€511 million) were addressed to the Middle-East, particularly the Gulf countries; where the Monarch Juan Carlos I dedicated his last tour as head of state between April and June 2014. The most significant exports were destined to Saudi Arabia (€293 million), with a refueling plane and ammunition, followed by Egypt (€108 million), with four transport planes and components; Oman (€65 million), with a transport plane and components, and Bahrain (€40 million), with anti-aircraft ammunition.

These exports would have to be considered illegal if we refer to Spanish legislation, as well as European legislation on arms trade due to the current situation of instability in the Middle East, and specifically due to the regional influence of countries like Saudi Arabia or the United Arab Emirates, since they support part of the conflict in Syria (insurgent groups), and in other countries like Libya, Egypt or Yemen.

Furthermore, it is worth noting that Morocco was the third largest buyer of Spanish munitions (€89.7 million), behind Saudi Arabia (€30.1 million) and Bahrain (€13.2 million).

It is noteworthy that, in the Middle East, Spain has not exported to Iraq, Syria and Yemen. On the other hand, it is deplorable that weapons, ammunition, parts and accessories (TARIC 93) have been exported to Iran (€590,000) and Lebanon (€527,700).

Authorization of arms exports to Iraq and Libya

In 2014, exports of defence equipment were authorized to countries that are embargoed both by the United Nations and the European Union. For example, weapons worth €95.8 million (ammunition and armored vehicles) have been

authorized for Iraq. This authorization demonstrates that arms exports are used as an instrument of international policy by the government. In this case, the rearmament of Iraq is ostensibly to support their fight against the Islamic State. Arms have been exported to Libya valued at €279,000 with an authorization for €954,000. It has to be reminded that Libya is immersed in a civil war with two governments exercising power in different territories. In both cases, it is clear that the geopolitical criteria for the authorization of arms exports precede compliance with national and international law. Laws are contravened when exporting military or riot gear to an embargoed country at war. On the other hand, in the case of Egypt or Venezuela, export licenses have been denied, or export licenses for riot gear have been suspended, citing the situation of internal instability as the standard for refusal under the law.

The institutionalization of a privileged way to influence the arms industry lobby in the government policy of promotion of exports

One of the factors that explain the elevated amount of arms sales is the existence of a government policy to promote export, which includes the Strategic Plan of Internationalization of the Spanish Economy 2014-2015. The most notable new feature is the creation of an inter-ministry Working Group for the internationalization of the defence sector, whose meetings are attended by the two trade associations in that sector: TEDAE and Aesmide. Thus, there is an institutional and privileged channel for the Spanish military industry to influence the policies of promoting arms exports.

INDEX OF GRAPHS, CHARTS AND TABLES

Table 1. Value of exported defence material authorized and exported 2005-2014	9
Table 2. Spanish exports of defence material to Middle East countries	11
Table 3. Main destinations of small arms and ammunition	15
Table 4. Main destinations in the Middle East for small arms and ammunition	15
Table 5. Exports to countries with 40 or fewer CPI points	29
Table 6. Main destinations to countries with a significant degree of corruption	30
Graph 1. Spanish exports of defence material 2005-2014	8
Graph 2. Global exports of arms 2005-2014	8
Graph 3. Value of arms authorized and exported 2005-2014	9
Graph 4. Evolution of Spanish exports by destination	10
Graph 5. Exports of defence material to Middle East countries 2005-2014	11
Graph 6. Spanish exports of dual-use material 2005-2014	13
Graph 7. Spanish exports of small and light weapons 2005-2014	14

APPENDIX I

Table 1. Spanish exports of defence materials 2005-2014	32
Table 2. Spanish exports of defence material by category 2005-2014	36
Table 3. Spanish exports of defence material to countries of the OECD, NATO, EU and with medium and low Human Development index 2005-2014	37
Table 4. Spanish exports of dual-use goods and technologies 2005-2014	38
Table 5. Spanish exports of arms and ammunition, parts and accessories 2005-2014	42
Table 6. Spanish exports of hunting and sports shooting weapons 2005-2014	48
Table 7. Spanish exports of riot gear 2005-2014	52
Table 8. Main destinations to countries with a significant degree of corruption 2014	53

Tica Font • Director of the Catalan International Institute for Peace (Institut Català Internacional per la Pau) and researcher for the Delàs Centre for Peace Studies (Centre Delàs d'Estudis per la Pau)

Eduardo Melero • Professor of Administrative Law, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid and researcher for Centre Delàs d'Estudis per la Pau

Camino Simarro • Researcher for the Centre Delàs d'Estudis per la Pau

The trend for exports of defence material for the last 10 years continues to rise. Exports for 2014 were 18% lower than the previous year, but 826% higher than in 2005.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents an analysis by the Delàs Centre for Peace Studies of government statistics on Spanish arms exports, customs data and the most relevant events from the year 2014 that have occurred in relation to the policy of promoting these exports. The first chapter contains an analysis of statistics on arms exports published by the government in ten year sets, which can be found in Attachment 1. General data is included about said exports; a summary of the main destinations of these exports and the export categories.

The second chapter analyses into more details some of the operations authorized and carried out for sending Spanish weapons to questionable destinations. While the list could be expanded, the objective here is to highlight inconsistencies, gaps in the data according to the source, and the more lax interpretation of the law, giving alarming priority to geopolitical, strategic and commercial interests over the prevention of armed conflicts and the protection of human rights and international humanitarian law.

Finally, the Spanish policy of promoting arms exports is addressed, with the noteworthy institutionalization of a Working Group on the internationalisation of the defence sector as a privileged channel for influence by the arms industry. This policy is also marked by recent corruption scandals linked to the public Company DEFEX, whose goal is precisely the exportation of arms. With this in mind, we introduce an analysis on the degree of corruption in the destination countries for Spanish arms exports, highlighting the unscrupulous character of this trade.

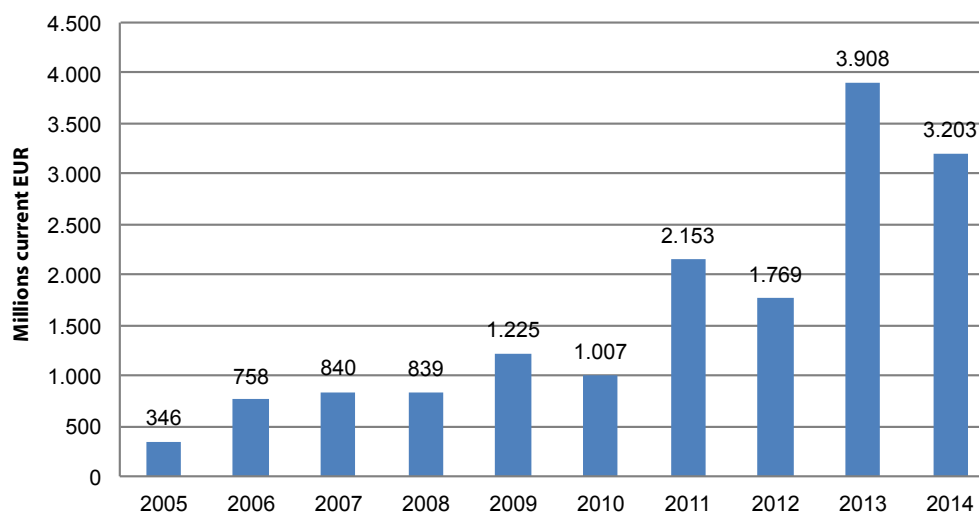
2. SPANISH ARMS EXPORTS

2.1. Spanish exports of defence materials 2005-2014

Trends

The trend for exports of defence material for the last 10 years continues to rise (see Graph 1). Exports for 2014 were 18% lower than the previous year, but 826% higher than in 2005. The policy to promote exports and the internationalization of the defence industry suggests that the trend will continue to rise.

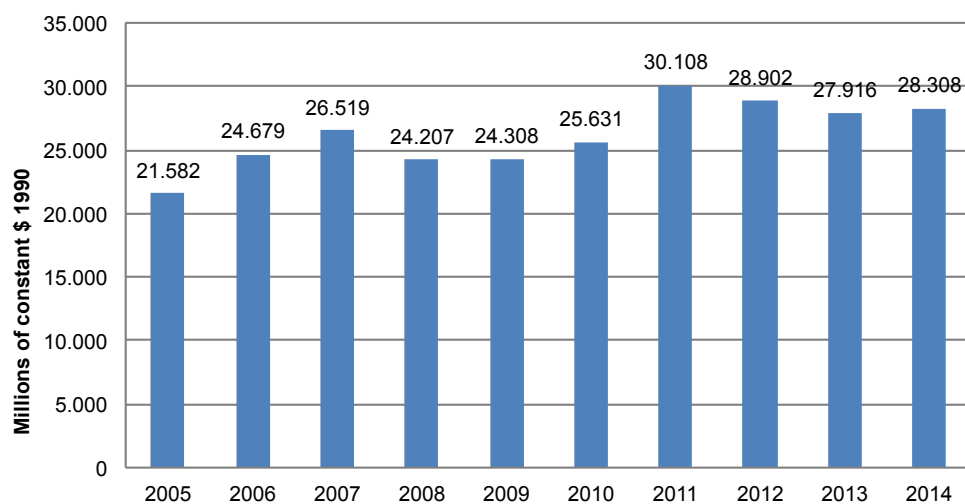
Graph 1. Spanish Exports of Defense Material 2005-2014



Source: Compiled from data from the Sub-directorate General of Foreign Trade for Defence Material and Dual Use

While the trend for Spanish exports is clearly upward, the global trend shows small oscillations, without presenting a clear upward or downward trend (Graph 1). In recent years, we can intuit that the market has reached its peak, although it should be remembered that the global trend in the arms market is determined by the behaviour of exports from the United States, Russia and the countries of the European Union, since those three control about 90% of the market.

Graph 2. Global exports of arms 2005-2014



Source: data from SIPRI. Created by: Centre Delàs

This upward trend in Spain is confirmed if we consider the volume of export authorizations that the government grants through the Inter-ministry Regulatory Board on Foreign Trade in Defence and Dual-Use (JIMDDU). The export figures do not match the authorizations carried out, because the authorizations are granted for periods of validity from between one to three years.¹ The authorizations are mentioned in that they more realistically reflect the political intention of the government regarding the arms trade (see Table 1 and Graph 3).

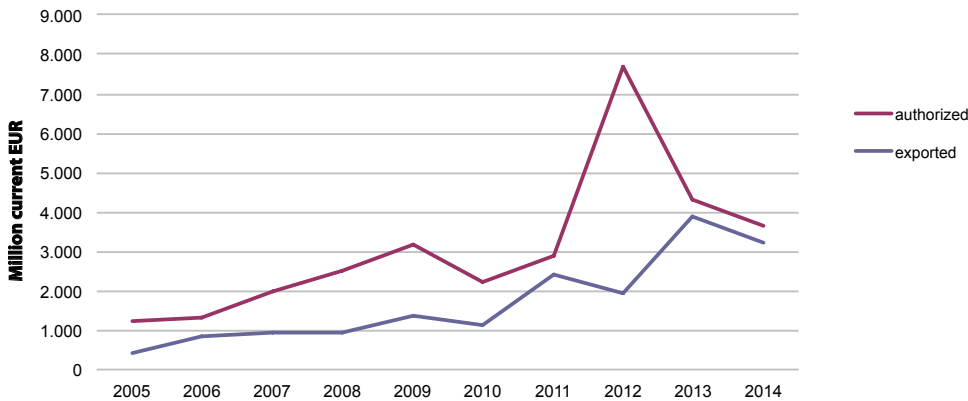
Table 1. Value of authorized and exported defence material 2005-2014 (in million current EUR)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Authorized	1,230	1,296	1,961	2,526	3,193	2,238	2,871	7,695	4,321	3,666
Exported	419	845	933	934	1,347	1,128	2,431	1,953	3,908	3,203
%	34	65	48	37	42	50	85	25	90	87

Source: Sub directorate General of Foreign Trade for Defence Material and Dual Use.
Compilation: Centre Delàs.

2014 exports have reached € 3,203 million, 3.9% of global arms exports and 1.3% of the Spanish trade balance.

Graph 3. Value of arms authorized and exported 2005-2014



Source: Sub-Directorate General for Foreign Trade in Defense and Dual-use Material.
Created by: Centre Delàs

Export authorizations are consistently higher than actual exports of the corresponding year. There are years where the value authorized is triple or quadruple the actual exports.

Economic value

Spanish exports of defence material in 2014 have reached €3,204.25 million. The annual average for the decade 2005-2014 is €1,604.75.

According to SIPRI, in 2014 Spain was placed in sixth position in the world ranking of exporting countries, behind the United States, Russia, France, the UK, and China.

¹ The individual Transfer License is valid for twelve months, extendable, while the Global Transfer License and the Global Project Licenses are granted over a period of three years, renewable (see Articles 22, 23, 24 and 29 of the Royal Decree 679/2014).

With regard to participation in the global arms market, Spanish exports in 2014 accounted for 3.9% of total world exports, and with respect to the Spanish trade balance, represented 1.3% of all Spanish exports.

Exported products¹

Military aircraft has accounted for 81% of total exports in 2014 and has amounted to €2,599 million; warships have represented 5% with €157 million. Fuel and ammunition components have represented 3% (€3 million and €92 million respectively). The two categories of Spanish defence material most widely sold

1. The weapons included under the concept of defence material are grouped into categories, the content of which can be found in Attachment II of this document.

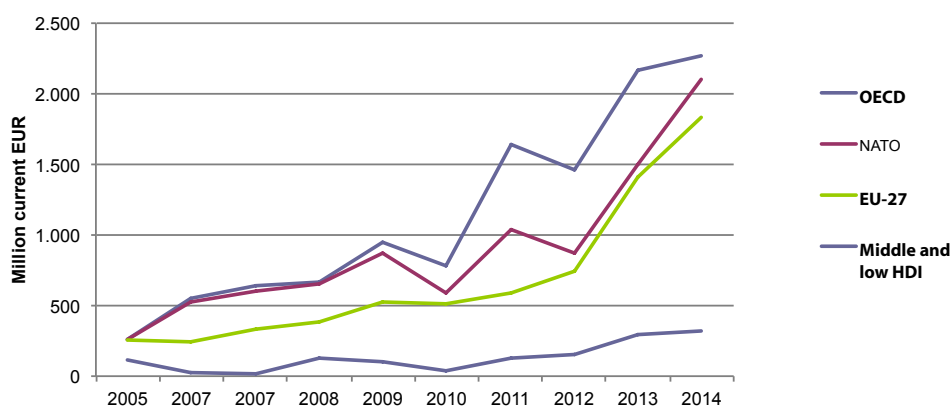
Exports to the Middle East represented 16% of total exports, amounting to € 511 million.

over the last several years are military aircraft and warships, the average for the last 10 years representing 78% of total exports (see Table 2 of Attachment 1).

Destination

The destination of Spanish arms exports have been the main countries of the OECD, €2,273 million and 71% of the total, which represents an increase of 5.1% over the year before. In second place are NATO's members' countries, which have received €2,101 million, 66% of the total, i.e., 40.3% more than the previous year. The internal market of the European Union has been of €1,831 million, 57% of the total, representing an increase of 29.5% over the previous year. Finally, countries with a low and medium Human Development Index have acquired weapons worth €3.18 million, 10% of total exports, an increase of 6.7%. In general, we can say that Spanish exports have an established market with great weight in the industrialized countries, which are at the same time those which invest the most in the acquisition of arms. However, the poorest countries are still constantly striving to acquire weapons.

Graph 4. Evolution of Spanish exports by destination



Source: Sub-Directorate General for Foreign Trade in Defense and Dual-use Material.
Created by: Centre Delàs

Sales to the European Union have reached €1,831 million, mainly to the United Kingdom, with €862.69 million; France with €520.67 million; Germany with €272.45 million; Italy with €96.13 million; and Greece with €47.44 million. These exports are predominantly made within the most relevant European weapons programs, such as MRT or A400M transport aircrafts, the EF-2000 fighter, or the Meteor, Iris-T or ESST missiles, and the Tiger combat helicopter. In short, the EU is trying to unify the weapons of the national armies of the EU countries, while at the same time trying to become an industry capable of competing with the U.S.

16% of exports (€511 million) have been destined for Middle-East countries, especially Gulf countries. In 2013, Spanish exports to these countries were not significant. The average between 2005 and 2012 has been €33 million, but in 2013 it reached €1,373 million.

Table 2. Spanish defense material exports to Middle East countries (in thousand current EUR)

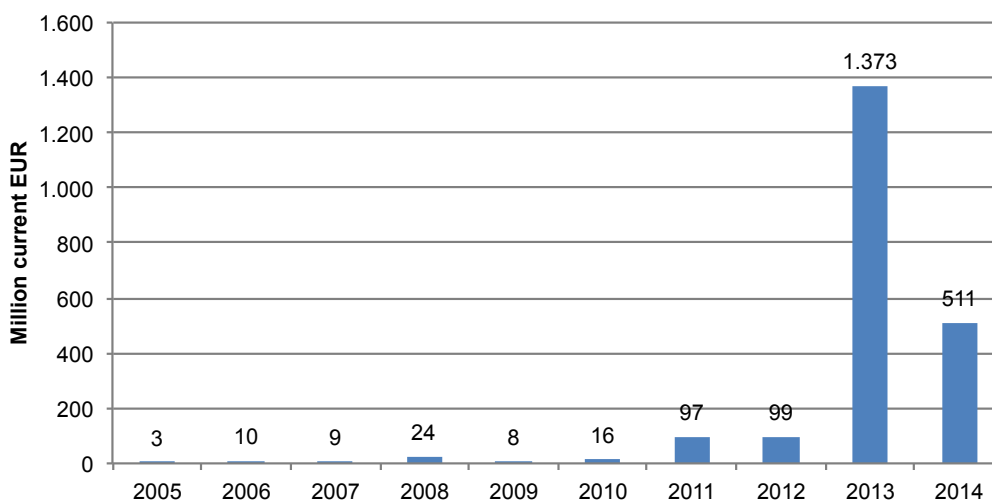
Countries	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2005-2014
Saudi Arabia	1,984.98	5,851.11	1,876.66		5,148.35	5,824.93	14,006.43	21,263.43	406,437.36	292,861.79	755,255.03
United Arab Emirates	7.38	38.42	75.90	88.63	88.83		66.15	2,379.60	717,047.17		719,792.08
Egypt	136.73	168.30	385.59	1,316.38	4.20	2,539.84	69,834.52	50,323.59	126,653.09	107,951.05	359,313.29
Oman	65.18	95.01	1,267.68	47.64	591.65	3,195.20	3,310.39	670.07	98,036.16	64,893.48	172,172.46
Bahrain		702.30	2,323.49	15,945.28		40.69	6,350.52	21,145.35	24,129.99	39,931.56	110,569.18
Israel	273.73	441.34	1,515.93	2,358.99	790.64	1,429.04	472.55	637.84	52.13	3,428.09	11,400.28
Qatar	184.84	2,267.01	1,187.72	1,958.44	835.65	1,030.48	382.79			666.77	8,513.70
Jordan		600.00	0.35	860.45	707.28	1,615.34	2,584.94	384.52	608.97	190.21	7,552.06
Kuwait				1,155.22				1,703.01		817.80	3,676.03
Irak											
Iran											
Lebanon											
Palestina											
Syria											
Yemen											
Total	2,652.84	10,163.49	8,633.32	23,731.03	8,166.60	15,675.52	97,008.29	98,507.41	1,372,964.86	510,740.75	

Source: Sub-Directorate General for Foreign Trade in Defense and Dual-use Material
Created by: Centre Delàs

The most significant exports were destined to Saudi Arabia (€293 million), with a refueling plane and ammunition; followed by Egypt (€108 million), with four transport planes and components; then Oman (€65 million), with a transport plane and components, and Bahrain (€40 million), with anti-aircraft ammunition.

These exports would have to be considered illegal if we abide by Spain's legislation as well as European legislation on arms trade, due to the current situation of instability in the Middle East, and specifically due to the regional influence of countries like Saudi Arabia or the United Arab Emirates, since they support part of the conflict in Syria (insurgent groups), and in other countries like Libya, Egypt or Yemen.

Graph 5. Exports of defence material to Middle East countries 2005-2014



Source: Sub-Directorate General for Foreign Trade in Defense and Dual-use Material
Created by: Centre Delàs

The low number of denials can be considered a sign of lax interpretation of legislation by the JIMDDU

Each year the United Nations member states present information to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA) on exports and imports of conventional weapons and small arms. The quality of these reports is often very deficient, incomplete, conflicting, vague or misleading. The Spanish government has reported to the United Nations Register the export of 63 mortars, 81mm calibre to Italy. With respect to small and light weapons, it has reported the export to Cuba of 2 pistols and 3 rifles; 47 sub-machine guns to Belgium; 3 automatic rifles to Germany, and 791 anti-tank launchers to Indonesia.

Everything points out that the Spanish report will not differ that much from the one presented this year. For the Exchange of information under TCA to succeed, and for the UNROCA report to serve its intended function, transparency is necessary; the reports need to be made public, and it is necessary to deal with the low participation of states in presenting the report. Exporting states such as China, France, Italy, Israel or Russia have not reported on their exports, as well as relevant buyers such as Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Pakistan, who don't report their purchases. The quality of information provided must also be dealt with.

Denials

In 2014, the JIMDDU processed 1,320 export licenses for defence equipment, of which only 1 was denied. The export to Sudan of 4 transport planes was denied. The very low number of denials can be interpreted as a lack of political will in implementing Law 52/2007 on the control of foreign trade for defence material and dual use, and the criteria established by Common Position 2008/944/CFSP.

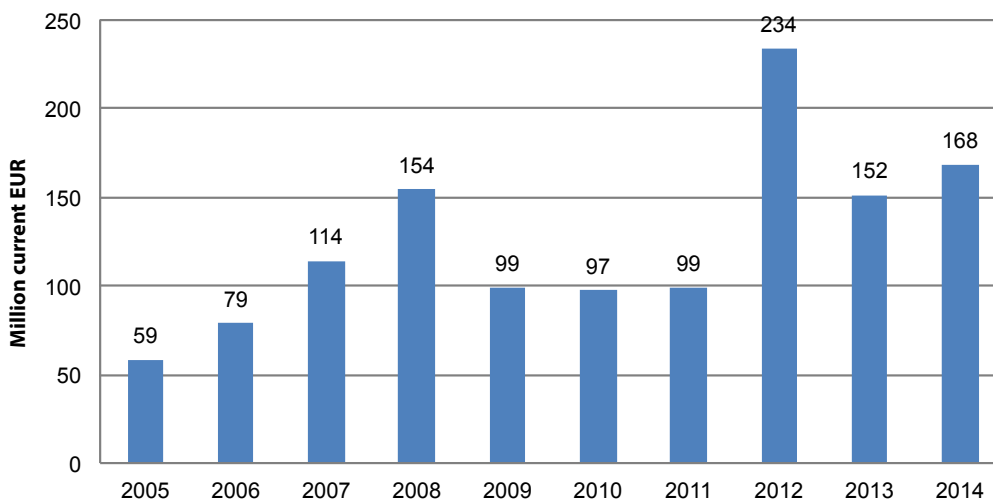
Finally, it should be mentioned that during the period 2013-2014, Spain has only made one enquiry to European Union countries about arms exportation operations that it was supposed to authorize. That consultation took place in 2013.²

2. See the sixteenth annual report pursuant to Article 8, paragraph 2, of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment, pg. 523 (published in the DOUE, Mar. 27, 2015). It is the first enquiry formulated by Spain since this mechanism of coordination was established between the countries of the European Union in 2001.

2.2. Spanish Exportation of Dual-Purpose Materials

Exports of dual-purpose materials carried out in 2014 have risen to 168 million euros, which represents an increase of 11% on the previous year

Graph 6. Spanish exports of dual-use material 2005-2014



Source: Sub-Directorate General for Foreign Trade in Defense and Dual-use Material
Created by: Centre Delàs

Exports of dual-purpose materials carried out in 2014 have risen to 168 million euros, which represents an increase of 11% on the previous year (see Appendix I, Table 4).

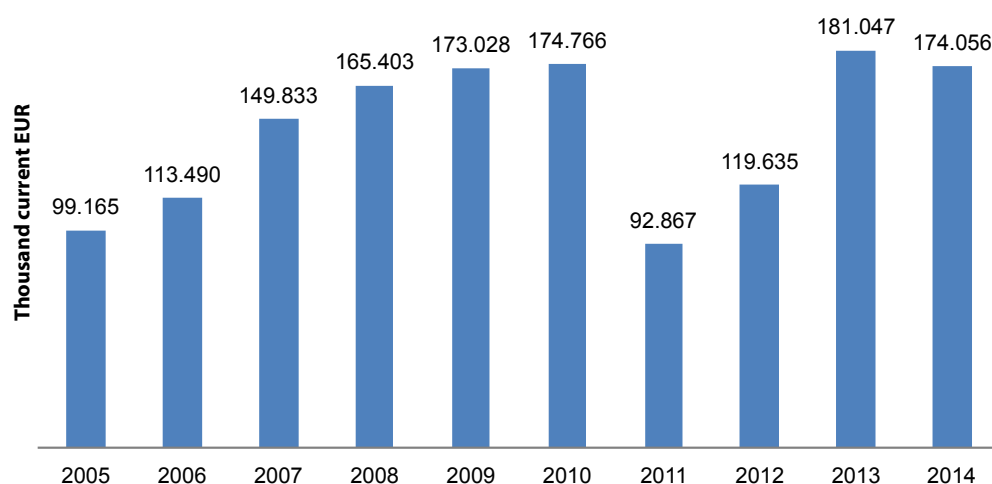
In 2014, the main recipients were The United States (30,84 million euro), Iran (26.45 million euro), China (23.33 million euro), Russia (14.40 million euro), Canada (10.15 million euro) and Venezuela (9.27 million euro); Mexico (7.89 million euro), Turkey (7.49 million euro), United Arab Emirates (6.85 million euro), and Japan (5.97 million euro). Exports to these countries represent 86.6% of total exports.

Regarding products exported in 2014, products in category 2 (treatment of materials) ranked in first place at 101 millions euros; followed by products category 0 (nuclear material, equipment and facilities) at 6 million euros, [then] Category 5 (telecommunications and "information security") at 15 million euros, Category 1 (materials, chemical substances, "micro-organisms" and "toxins") at 14 million euros, and Category 3 (electronics) at 9 million euros.

In 2014, 520 exportation licences were granted, and 3 were refused. One refusal was of steel valves to Iran, as this product was already included on the list of restrictions against Iran. Another refusal was an electroerosion machine to India, due to the risk that it may be diverted for use in a missile programme. India was also denied permission for a machining centre, due to the risk that it might be diverted for use in a nuclear programme.

2.3. Exportation of light and short-gauge arms

Graph 7. Spanish exports of small and light weapons 2005-2014



Source: ESTACOM data base of the Spanish Institute for Foreign Trade, tariff code 93.
Created by: Centre Delàs

Regarding the exportation of handguns and short-gauge rifles, we have two sources of information available: the one supplied by MEC, and the one contained in the customer database Estacom. According to the classification of products and material for defence detailed in MEC's report, category 3 (munitions and components) material to the value of € 92.30 million was exported; category 4 (rocket bombs, torpedoes, missiles) material to the value of 89.12 million euros; in category 1 (fire arms with a calibre of 12.7 mm or less) material to the value of € 19.43 million was exported; and in category 2 (fire arms with a calibre greater than 12.7 mm), material to the value of € 12.29 million was exported. These exports can be considered as those of short and light-gauge arms, even with an awareness of the fact that not all of the material can be considered as light or short weaponry. Given that it is impossible to segregate them further, we will consider them as such. In summary, according to MEC, exports in 2014 rose to € 203.13 million.

If we take the customs database compiled by Estacom specifically, those exports which were realised under customs Law TARIC 93³, exports of short and light-gauge arms rose to € 174 million. The four main exportations took place under Code 9306 (Bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, missiles, cartridges and other munitions and projectiles, and parts thereof, including slugs, shotguns, and cartridge wads) which rose to € 98.31 million. This was followed by those under code 9304 (other arms such as heavy weaponry, gas guns or Pistols, truncheons) which rose to € 34.21 million; those under code 9303 (other fire arms and similar explosive devices which operate by the firing of an explosive charge: sporting shotguns and rifles, muzzle-loading rifles, pistols and other devices designed only to project signal flares; pistols and revolvers designed for firing blank munitions, captive-bolt humane killers and line-throwing guns) which rose to €20.95 million; and those under code 9305 (parts of, and accessories related to, those items and articles contained in parts 9301 to 9304) which rose to €18.53 million.

According to the Estacom database, the ten countries which received the largest amount of small and light-gauge arms are ranked as follows: The United States (€ 69 million); The United Kingdom (€ 20 million); Italy (€ 10 million); Israel (€ 6 million); France (€ 5 million); Portugal (€ 4 million); Ghana, Australia and Germany

3. The arms which are included in each Epigraph in Code 93 can be consulted in Appendix II of this document.

(€ 3 million); South Africa (€ 2 million). Between them, these ten countries have received 71% of the total arms.

Table 3. Main destinations of small arms and ammunition (in thousand current EUR)

	Countries	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2005-2014
1	USA	31,341.13	37,775.24	43,890.48	43,864.20	36,194.60	47,226.40	30,125.80	47,308.60	78,681.30	68,634.44	465,042.19
2	UK	7,175.21	9,299.69	10,364.82	10,903.80	9,422.00	10,073.10	9,871.40	12,626.30	13,035.80	19,987.57	112,759.69
3	France	6,732.75	7,671.35	8,227.44	13,426.60	12,021.50	11,991.40	6,806.60	5,515.70	5,546.40	4,749.63	82,689.37
4	Germany	4,401.36	6,507.85	9,294.55	9,439.20	8,118.10	7,366.00	6,234.40	6,173.30	4,702.60	2,539.42	64,776.78
5	Italy	4,268.87	2,297.04	2,924.48	4,441.10	3,271.90	5,894.50	4,948.40	9,165.90	10,478.00	9,885.71	57,575.90
6	Portugal	5,524.89	5,452.28	4,397.16	7,055.00	5,202.10	5,024.30	2,196.70	1,915.40	3,936.20	4,190.32	44,894.35
7	Denmark	1,212.33	2,228.22	9,539.74	7,324.70	8,400.20	11,132.80	461.40	593.50	855.70	620.65	42,369.24
8	Israel	173.64	247.27	274.08	1,103.50	3,062.60	5,141.80	2,822.40	2,523.20	5,460.50	6,025.57	26,834.56
9	Belgium	5,975.63	4,815.74	1,088.30	3,484.40	4,443.40	1,998.90	414.30	630.00	1,457.90	1,527.00	25,835.57
10	Turkey	1,324.64	1,293.30	2,342.40	2,329.20	3,323.10	3,962.70	1,508.60	3,598.40	2,331.30	2,203.73	

Source: ESTACOM data base of the Spanish Institute for Foreign Trade, tariff code 93.

Created by: Centre Delàs

Table 4. Main destination of short arms and ammunition in the Middle East (in thousand current EUR)

	Countries	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2005-2014
1	Israel	173.64	247.27	274.08	1,103.50	3,062.60	5,141.80	2,822.40	2,523.20	5,460.50	6,025.57	26,834.56
2	Bahrain					13,621.80	21.4			350.60	3.76	13,997.56
3	United Arab Emirates	282.17	774.80	1,377.48	844.60	1,283.70	1,161.40	1,377.80	2,105.30	1,389.30	2,349.68	12,946.23
4	Saudi Arabia	600.99	1,065.16	185.81	605.00	707.50	940.10	1,167.40	2,189.20	2,848.80	1,706.62	12,016.58
5	Lebanon	156.76	232.93	279.43	206.20	1,131.30	1,361.40	496.10	502.30	785.10	527.68	5,679.20
6	Iran	52.27	161.52	38.06	128.50	715.10	232.00	1,045.20	730.80	201.60	590.56	3,895.61
7	Oman		80.72	51.31		485.00	2,523.40					3,140.43
8	Kuwait	58.44	55.40	222.93	212.70	802.10	505.00	157.70	289.00	434.10	343.57	3,080.94
9	Jordan		7.68				199.00				0.91	207.59
	Total	1,324.27	2,625.48	2,429.10	3,100.50	21,809.10	12,085.50	7,066.60	8,339.80	11,470.00	11,548.35	

Source: ESTACOM data base of the Spanish Institute for Foreign Trade, tariff code 93.

Created by: Centre Delàs

The report by the MEC does not allocate a specific section to the exportation of light arms or short-gauge arms, but NGO's are very sensitive to their exportation, as light-gauge arms generate the largest number of victims.

As a result of the pressure exerted by NGO's, the reports of the last four years have contained a section allocated to the export of police equipment, anti-riot equipment, and to arms used for hunting and sports, which due to their technical characteristics, are not used for military purposes.

As regards to police and security equipment (**antiriot equipment**), exports to the value of € 9.68 million were authorised in 2014, and the value of actual exports reached € 9.95 million. If we consider exports over the last six years, the main destinations were Tunisia, Bolivia, Peru, Venezuela and Libya. The case which stands out most prominently is that of Libya: a failed state, which is embargoed; immersed in a civil war, and ruled by two governments in two distinct territories. Exports of antiriot equipment with a value of 6.33 million euros were authorised to Libya; wide-mouthed muskets, rubber bullets, tear-gas cartridges, and metal handcuffs with a value of € 0.70 million were exported for the use of the government in one of the territories. In 2014, the export of antiriot equip-

ment to Venezuela and Egypt was denied, due to the unstable internal situation in those countries. This criteria was not taken into account when evaluating the impact of exports to Libya.

Regarding exports of arms for hunting and sport (shotguns, cartridges and spare parts) to Guinea Bissau; the government authorised 305 exportation licences and denied 1 licence for the exportation of hunting cartridges. The reason was the unstable situation in which the country found itself, as well as the risk that they might be diverted to another destination. During 2014, exportation licences with a value of 119.30 million euros were authorised, and the final value of exports which took place rose to 46.42 million euros, which was 4% of what was authorised. The main recipients were the United States at 18.93 million euros; followed by Turkey at 2.57 million euro; Ghana at 2.25 million euros, Australia at 1.86 million euros, and South Africa at 1.80 million euros. MEC states that 80.6% of these exports are made up of hunting cartridges; 8.4% were scabbards/sheaths, 6.0% were shotguns, and 3.9% was gunpowder.

In the United Nations' registry of small and light-gauge arms, the Spanish government has declared that it has exported: 2 pistols and 3 rifles to Cuba; 47 machine guns to Belgium; 3 sub-machine guns to Germany, and 791 anti-tank launchers to Indonesia.

The Spanish government has declared that it wants to make a significant contribution to the fight against illicit commerce, as well as the accumulation and proliferation of small and light-gauge arms and their munitions. However, their engagement has been limited to a contribution of €15,000 to support the UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR).

Types of End-User

As in previous years, the report by MEC contains information about the end-user of the exported arms, as well as their intended use. The percentage of public or private use for each country is indicated. Among private users, the recipient could be an armoury, a private company or an individual; among public users, the recipient could be a public Company, the police, or the armed forces.

The highest exportation figures indicate that the main users of Spanish arms exports are private companies, followed in second place by the armed forces.

As soon as it is established that the end-user is a private company, it is interpreted as an exchange of parts or pieces of equipment, which are used in the production of arms by an interest group in Europe, or in the final assembly of arms in another country. Nevertheless, there is also another possibility: that some of the companies which acquire Spanish arms may provide military services; implies the possibility that Spain may be selling arms to a private army.

3. DESTINATIONS OF PARTICULAR CONCERN FOR SPANISH ARMS EXPORTS

When discussing Spanish arms exports, two primary questions often arise. First, what is the percentage of total global arms exports corresponding to Spain, i.e, how much does Spain export? Secondly, where will said arms end up, i.e, who are the primary recipients or, more specifically, who are the most logical recipients? In this section, we aim to discuss the second question. In particular, we will analyze those destinations that prove particularly critical in the application of the criteria set forth in the current legislature, namely, Law 53/2007 on the control of external trade in arms, which includes the eight criteria of the Council Common Position 2008/944/PESC; the criteria included in the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (24 October 2000); and most recently, the internation-

al Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) that took effect on 24 December 2014. Additionally, documents consulted in the preparation of this section include Amnesty International's 2014/15 and the Human Rights Watch's 2015 annual reports, in order to obtain information regarding the Human Rights situations in the countries of destination detailed; the Escuela de Cultura de Paz's Conflict and Peacebuilding database; and the SIPRI arms embargoes database.

As we indicated in the first chapter of this report, the Middle East, in particular the Gulf States, has become a leading destination for Spanish arms exports. It is worth noting that between April and June 2014, the Spanish King, Juan Carlos I, spent his final international tour as Head of State in this region, visiting five of the six countries that formed the Gulf Cooperation Council (although a visit was planned, he was unable to visit Qatar), with the intention to cultivate and benefit Spanish business contracts in the region. Various incumbents accompanied the king, among them the Secretary of Defense, Pedro Morenés, and roughly 15 Spanish businessmen, including, at the very least, representatives of the arms producers Indra and Navantia. Regarding such international visits, it is also worth highlighting the Secretary of Defense's visit to Israel in December, which was the first visit by a Spanish Secretary of Defense to this country. These visits are just a small sample of the activities carried out as a part of the policy of promoting arms exports, which leads to questionable transfers.

In this section we will discuss some of the destinations of greatest concern due to the geopolitical implications of said exports, as well as due to their possible impact on the internal stability of the nation or of the region as a whole. Many other countries could also have been included, but the list would have been far too long. In following section, we will detail the volumes authorized and exported to each of these countries with regards to defense material (DM), other material (OM), riot control agents (RCA), and dual-use goods and technologies (DUGT); a brief discussion of the situation in the country, primarily in 2014; and, finally, a discussion of which Council Common Position 2008/944/PESC criteria are likely to have been violated or, at the least, cast doubt on the legitimacy of the transfers indicated. This consideration is particularly salient in those cases when customs publish figures that are not included in the government statistics, leaving an important export segment unmonitored (which is important due to the type of arms it includes) – small arms and light weapons – which are the most easily diverted to the black market or to areas of conflict. In addition, this complicates the availability of information, such as regarding final use or recipient.

SAUDI ARABIA

Authorized: DM – Eleven export licenses in categories 3 (ammunition) and 10 (aircraft), valued at 69 million Euros; **OM** – one license of 650€ for the export of a rifle to a private citizen; **DUGT** – 16 export licenses valued at 24.4 million Euros.

Exported: MD – 293 million Euros across various categories, the majority for an aerial refueling airplane and army tank ammunition delivered to the Armed Forces; **DUGT** – 2 million Euros in exports in categories 0, 1, 2, and 5, with 86% destined for the private sector.

According to customs, 1.4 million Euros worth of goods classified under category 9304, plus accessories and ammunition, were exported to Saudi Arabia over the course of the year.

One must ask precisely what materials were exported under the figures collected by customs; what their use and who their final recipient were, since with the publically available information it is impossible to know if these materials

Export licenses for defense equipment have been authorized to Egypt although it is a country under embargo.

correspond to part of the exports recorded in the defense materials segment of the statistics.

Saudi Arabia is Spain's preferred business partner among the Gulf States,⁴ but it is also the world's largest arms importer⁵ and a military power in Middle Eastern conflicts, supplying arms to the Syrian opposition^{6,7} and executing air strikes in Yemen that result in civilian deaths. As well, let's not forget the severe and systematic Human Rights violations in this country. As a result, the criteria subject to violation in these transfers include: criterion 2, due to violations of international humanitarian law and the perpetration of serious human rights violations; criterion 4, due to the aggravation of the regional situation; and criterion 7, due to the risk of diversion for use in violating human rights or perpetrating war crimes in Yemen or for possible re-export to other conflict zones, such as Syria.

EGYPT

Authorized: DM – Thirteen DM export licenses, valued at 182.4 million Euros, for weapons of less than 20mm caliber (Cat. 1), off-road vehicles (Cat. 6), and aircraft (Cat. 10) were authorized. **OM** – Two export licenses valued at 30 Euros; **DGUT** – Eight export licenses of 931,000 Euros.

Exported: DM – Exports of four transport aircraft, spare parts, ground crew, and documentation (106 million Euros) totaling 108 million Euros. **OM** – 20 Euros in rifles were exported to a private company. **DGUT** – 191,000 Euros exported to a private company.

According to customs data, 27,020 Euros in goods classified under category 9304, "spring, air, or gas guns and pistols..." were exported to this country in June 2014.

Of particular interest is the fact that, despite the denial of four export licenses for the export of riot control agents due to the country's internal situation and the risk of diversion of said goods, the light weapons exports reported by customs were permitted but were not included in the statistical report. According to the government, since the UN's Foreign Affairs Council reached its conclusions regarding the suspension of export licenses to Egypt of all military equipment that could be used in internal repression at their special meeting on 21 August 2013 no export licenses had been granted to Egypt for such products. Nevertheless, according to customs, the materials exported could also be used in the perpetration of human rights violations in the country of destination. As a result, more information regarding said exports and the specifics of the final recipient are necessary, as much as the government has referenced this information in neither its official report nor in the corresponding appearance. On the other hand, the fact that other EU member states have resumed supplying arms ought not to keep Spain to continue to honor the preventive nature of the law, above all keeping in mind that this is concerning an **embargoed destination**.⁸

4. "El gobierno relanza la venta de armas en el Golfo a la espera de que viaje Felipe VI", *El Confidencial*, 20 December 2014, available in Spanish at: http://www.elconfidencial.com/espana/2014-12-20/el-gobierno-relanza-la-venta-de-armas-en-el-golfo-a-la-espera-de-que-viaje-felipe-vi_598604/
5. "Saudi Arabia becomes world's biggest arms importer", *The Guardian*, 9 March 2015, available at: <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/mar/09/saudi-arabia-becomes-worlds-biggest-arms-importer>
6. "How arms imports are destabilising the Middle East", *The Guardian*, 23 April 2015, available at: <http://www.theguardian.com/world/ng-interactive/2015/apr/23/middle-east-arms-trade-saudi-arabia-iran>
7. "Saudis Agree to Provide Syrian Rebels with Mobile Antiaircraft Missiles" *The Wall Street Journal*, 14 February 2014, available at: <http://www.wsj.com/articles/SB10001424052702304703804579382974196840680>
8. "UE arms embargo on Egypt", SIPRI, 2013, available at: http://www.sipri.org/databases/embar-goes/eu_arms_embargoes/egypt/eu-arms-embargo-on-egypt

In this case it is worth questioning the application of criteria 1, with regards to the EU embargo; 3, due to the internal instability; and 4, in that the approved export licenses may help undermine regional peace and security.

IRAQ

Authorized: DM – Eight export licenses for munitions (mortar grenades, ammunition, shot, artillery shells, and propelling powder) valued at 95.8 million Euros, and 25 armored vehicles with robotic demining arms. According to the government report, the final recipient was the Iraqi secretary of defense. **DUGT** – three export licenses for materials, chemical substances, microorganisms, and toxins (Cat. 1), valued at 99 thousand Euros.

Exported: MD – No exports of defense materials have been confirmed, but it is important to understand that these goods could be exported in the future or could have been exported in 2015. **DUGT** – The authorized 99,000 Euros in dual-use goods and technology were exported and delivered to the private sector. There is no evidence of the export of other materials.

Iraq has been subject to various embargos since 1990. Nevertheless, since 2004 the UN⁹ and EU¹⁰ have both imposed embargos that permit exports to the Iraqi government, but not to any other end user. To date, Spain had participated in the training of the Iraqi army via a contingent of 300 soldiers, but the country had never supplied arms.¹¹ During its June 10th 2015 appearance, the Secretary of State for Commerce García-Legaz indicated that it was beginning to do so in the second half of 2014, after the decisions of the EU Foreign Affairs Council August 15th 2014 meeting,¹² and that he decided to authorize the export of lethal materials and ammunitions to the Iraqi secretary of defense, as these exports encouraged the decision of certain member states to respond to the petition made by the regional government of Kurdistan and by the Iraqi government itself; and to facilitate the provision of military goods and technology in response to the presence of the so-called Islamic State.¹³ This constitutes clear evidence of the application of weapons exports as an instrument of foreign policy to benefit geopolitical, strategic, or trade interests, outside the confines of strict compliance with the legal criteria.

In light of the current situation in the region, and in Iraq in particular, the criteria presented in the Council Common Position – such as the arms embargo (criterion 1); the risk of diversion of the exported goods and the possibility that these goods end up in the hands of the Islamic State or other militias (criterion 7) for the perpetration of massacres (criterion 2 alludes to the existence of serious human rights violations in the country of destination); the corruption within the country's own security forces;¹⁴ the existence of an armed internal conflict (criterion 3); and regional instability (criterion 4) – have not been given sufficient consideration when authorizing these arms exports. Finally again, the fact that other EU countries authorize such exports ought not to justify a decision by

9. "UN arms embargo on Iraq", SIPRI, 2012, available at: http://www.sipri.org/databases/embar-goes/un_arms_embargoes/iraq
10. "EU arms embargo on Iraq", SIPRI, 2012, available at: http://www.sipri.org/databases/embar-goes/eu_arms_embargoes/iraq
11. "España aprueba ventas de armas al Ejército iraquí por 95 millones", *El País*, 27 de mayo de 2015. Available in Spanish at: http://politica.elpais.com/politica/2015/05/27/actualidad/1432752896_884437.html
12. Press Release of the 3332nd Council meeting, Foreign Affairs, Council of the European Union, 15 August 2014, available at: http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/144316.pdf
13. Diario de Sesiones del Congreso de los Diputados, Comisiones, no. 828, de 10/06/2015, p. 3. Available in Spanish at: <http://www.congreso.es/portal/page/portal/Congreso/PopUpCGI?CMD=VERLST&BASE=pu10&FMT=PUWXTDTS.fmt&DOCS=1-1&QUERY=%28DSCD-10-CO-828.CODI.%29>
14. "Why the Fight Against ISI is Failing," Human Rights Watch, 18 February 2015. Available at: <https://www.hrw.org/news/2015/02/18/why-fight-against-isis-failing>

Spain to join those that promote armed conflict. Not only is one of the parties in conflict being armed, but the arms race and the violence in a region already devastated by armed conflicts is being supported. For these reasons, it can be argued that these authorizations and exports are at the least morally illicit.

IRAN

Authorized: Sale of **DM** is prohibited. **DGUT** – 23 export licenses valued at 33.7 million Euros for category 2, materials handling

Exported: **DGUT** – 26.4 million Euros under category 2 for various industrial ovens for direct reduction.

According to customs, six shipments of “arms, ammunition, and accessories” valued at 590,562 Euros were exported, of which the majority were exported under category 9304 (long guns and spring pistols), with 513,000 Euros and 75,000 Euros under category 9306. This was all exported from Barcelona during the final trimester of 2014.

It is worth mentioning that the customs data is not mentioned at all in the official government report. As a result, greater information regarding these exports, recipients, and final usage is necessary, as is an explanation of why this data does not correspond to the data presented in official statistical reports.

On the other hand, Iran is subject to both UN¹⁵ and EU¹⁶ embargoes (a consideration addressed by criterion 1 of the Council Common Position). The latter prohibits the sale, export, or transfer of any sort of arm or related material. Why then, were these exports authorized? Why were these exports neither reported nor justified in the official report? Iran could be illicitly re-exporting these supplies to other allied countries in open conflict (diverting them to militias in Syria and Iraq,¹⁷ among other countries, a consideration addressed by criterion 7), thus aggravating the regional situation (criterion 4).

LIBYA

Authorized/Approved: **DM** – 953,620 Euros in defense export licenses for categories 7 (chemical or biological toxic agents) and 13 (armored equipment and constructions); **RCA** – 6.3 million Euros in riot control agents. **DUGT** – Five export licenses valued at 6,000 Euros for categories 0 and 1 were approved, primarily in materials, installations, and nuclear equipment.

Exports: A total of 279,000 Euros in exports were supplied under categories 7 and 13. According to the government report, these exports comprised bulletproof vest and gas masks delivered to the Justice Department, although the same report also indicates that roughly 40% of these exports were to the private sector. A total of 697,000 Euros in riot control agents were also delivered to the police.

15. “UN embargo on Iran”, SIPRI, 2015, available at: http://www.sipri.org/databases/embargoes/un_arms_embargoes/iran

16. “UE arms embargo on Iran”, SIPRI, 2012, available at: http://www.sipri.org/databases/embargoes/un_arms_embargoes/iran

17. “How arms imports are destabilising the Middle East”, *The Guardian*, 23 April 2015, available at: <http://www.theguardian.com/world/ng-interactive/2015/apr/23/middle-east-arms-trade-saudi-arabia-iran>

According to customs, 521,000 Euros in exports under categories 9304, 9305, and 9306 (spring, air, or gas guns and pistols; parts and accessories; bombs, grenades, torpedoes, missiles...) were also exported from Barcelona in April, June, and October.

The data compiled by customs – or a portion of these – do not appear to be reflected in the statistics, or the data necessary in order to be able to confirm them is missing. Regardless, and as has been mentioned previously, the UN embargo on Libya, tightened in August 2014 (criterion 1), and the situations of internal (criterion 3) and regional (criterion 4) instability, as well as the risk of diversion to an undesirable use or user, should be sufficient reasons to deny these export licenses.

AFGHANISTAN

Authorized: DM – One license authorizing 38,820 Euros in fire control systems exports.

Exported: DM – 572,586 Euros in electronic systems (Cat. 11), military imaging and counter surveillance technology (Cat. 15), and fire control systems (Cat. 5). According to the official report, 100% of these exports were delivered to the Afghan armed forces.

In the first half of 2014 alone, more than 4,800 civilians died at the hands of either armed groups or of national and international armed forces in Afghanistan, a country in the midst of a decades-long armed conflict (a consideration addressed by criterion 3).¹⁸ Within this context of indiscriminate killing, it goes without saying that serious international humanitarian law and of Human Rights violations (criterion 2 of the Common Position), severe internal repression, and impunity exist in this country. Therefore, although this is not a question of an embargoed government (the Taliban, Al-Qaeda, and other related groups are embargoed), these exports are more than questionable in light of the criteria established by Spanish legislature concerning the control of external trade in arms.

BAHRAIN

Authorized: DM – 7 licenses for 25 million Euros in Cat. 1, 2, 3, and 16.

Exported: DM – 40 million Euros, mainly various calibers of artillery ammunition (Cat. 3 and 4).

Amnesty International notes the disproportionate use of force, such as using live rounds and tear gas to disperse demonstrations, cause injuries and invoke at least two deaths¹⁹. This calls into question respect for Human Rights in the country of destination (criterion 2), as well as constituting a threat to regional peace and security (criterion 4). Furthermore, Bahrain, together with Saudi Arabia, UAE, Kuwait, Qatar, Jordan, the Sudan, Egypt, and Morocco, is part of a military coalition combatting the Houthi rebels in Yemen. For this reason, the exported materials could end up being used to commit serious violations of international humanitarian law and Human Rights beyond Bahrain's own borders.

18. Amnesty International (2015): *Amnesty International Report 2014/15*, available at: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/asia-and-the-pacific/afghanistan/report-afghanistan/>

19. Amnesty International (2015): *Amnesty International Report 2014/2015*, available at: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/middle-east-and-north-africa/bahrain/report-bahrain/>

OMAN

Authorized: DM – 85.2 million Euros in 5 licenses for munitions, energetic materials and related substances, and the majority in imaging or countermeasure equipment. **DUM** – 3 licenses at a value of 2,595 Euros in chemical materials and substances, microorganisms, and toxins (Cat. 1)

Exported: DM – 64.9 million Euros on a transport plane, replacement parts for aircraft, mortar shells, detonating cords, and a variety of ammunition. **DUM** – 1,980 Euros in Cat. 1.

In April 2014, Spain signed a defense cooperation agreement with Oman, probably linked to the visit of then-king Juan Carlos I. In December, minister Morenés visited once more, with the goal of securing a “multipurpose”²⁰ agreement between the two governments. These facts once again show a political willingness to contribute to the growth of the military capacity of the countries in the region, and the use of policy to encourage arms exports favoring very distinct interests.

In January, the Gulf Cooperation Council’s (GCC) Security Agreement was ratified, thus limiting the individual rights recognized by the Constitution of Oman and other international instruments. The GCC also acts as a military alliance and, therefore, the exported armaments could serve to feed tensions in the region (criterion 4).

ISRAEL

Authorized: DM – 20 licenses at a value of 19.5 million Euros for imaging or countermeasure equipment. **OM** – 4 licenses for 0.5 million Euros. **DM** – 1.2 million Euros in 18 licenses of various categories.

Exported: DM – 3.43 million Euros in categories 1 (weapons of a caliber lower than 20mm), 4 (bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles), and 11 (electronic equipment). According to the statistics, these were “components of sporting guns to be assembled and subsequently re-exported to the United States, components of a missile destined for the Spanish Army, fuses for testing and validation in illumination mortar shells, and electro-optical surveillance, observation, and target detection systems for the Eurofighter in the cooperation program that includes Spain”. **OM** – Shells and smokeless gunpowder with a value of 100 thousand Euros were exported to the private sector. **DUM** – 2.9 million Euros were exported in various categories, with the majority going to the Armed Forces and 13% to the private sector.

It should be noted that, according to customs, a **total of 6 million Euros were exported between categories 9306 and 9305, relating to bombs, grenades, torpedoes, and missiles; and parts and accessories.**

With respect to the data collected by customs, and in contrast to those published in government statistics, it is noteworthy that the amounts differ considerably. It would be worthwhile to expand the available information in this regard, especially with respect to the use and end user(s).

In spite of the new offensive on Gaza and the subsequent statement by the Spanish government suspending Spanish arms exports to Israel between the end of July and the beginning of November, these exports continued during

20. “What does the ‘multipurpose’ agreement reached by Morenés with the Defense Minister of Oman consist of”, One Magazine, 23 December 2014, available in Spanish at: <http://www.one-magazine.es/noticia/20880/nacional/en-que-consiste-el-acuerdo-multiproposito-al-que-ha-llegado-morenes-con-el-ministro-de-defensa-de-oman.html>

the months of August and October²¹. In this sense, it is interesting to point out that, as *Cadena Ser* reported²², the Minister of Defense traveled to Israel on December 1st 2014, in what was the first visit of a Defense Minister to Israel. It is important to remember that in cases like this, the exportation of arms is just as important to the military industry's support as is financing and cooperation. This strategic sector is essential to maintain a military occupation that has already gone on for more than six decades.²³ To this end, Human Rights Watch recommends that governments providing arms to Israel suspend such exports, as well as exports of any material for which evidence or a credible suspicion exists that it has been used in the violation of international humanitarian law, along with the financing and support of said materials. This recommendation is made owing to the evidence collected by the organization in relation to grave violations of international humanitarian law and human rights committed by Israel during 2014 and earlier. These consist mainly of indiscriminate attacks against civilian populations.²⁴

Due to recurring violations of international human rights legislation and international humanitarian law, the European Common Position criteria on arms exports to Israel should be applied more forcefully, especially due to the indiscriminate attacks against civilians (criterion 2); the armed conflict situation, which is prolonged by continued arms exports (criterion 3); and for constituting an aggravating factor in the regional situation (criterion 4).

LEBANON

Authorized: OM – 2.9 million Euros in 11 licenses.

Exported: OM – 763 thousand Euros in shotguns, cartridges, shotgun parts, shells and smokeless powder, destined for the private sector and armories.

The UN²⁵ and EU²⁶ embargoes on Lebanon (criterion 1 of the Common Position) prohibit all types of weapons, except those approved by the Lebanese government or by UNIFIL (United Nations International Force in Lebanon). It is also required "that all States adopt the necessary measures to prevent [...] a) The sale or supply to any entity or individual in Lebanon, of arms and related material of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, whether or not originating in their territories"²⁷. More information is needed to know if said authorizations are being complied with, though one would hope so. Whatever the case, due to the unstable situation in the region, said exports should be prohibited. Although reference is made to materials for civilian use, these materials are all destined for private enterprises and armories, and therefore could end up being used to commit Human Rights violations in the country or being diverted for use in other theaters of conflict in the area (Israel, Syria, etc.), given the participation of Lebanese nationals in the Syrian conflict²⁸, for example. According to customs, 5.7 million Euros in these categories have been exported in the last ten years, a worrisome fact given the internal politi-

21. Foreign Trade Database (Spanish): <http://datacomex.comercio.es>

22. Cadena Ser, 12/01/2014 (Spanish): http://cadenaser.com/ser/2014/11/30/espana/1417368008_828610.html

23. See Pozo, A. (Dir., 2014): "Defense, security, and occupation as a business"; available in Spanish at: http://www.centredelas.org/images/stories/informes/INFORME_ESP_ISR_cas_web.pdf

24. <https://www.hrw.org/es/news/2014/07/18/israel/palestina-ataques-aereos-ilegales-lanzados-por-israel-estan-matando-civiles>

25. "UN arms embargo on Lebanon (Non-Governmental Forces)"; SIPRI, 2012, available at: http://www.sipri.org/databases/embargoes/un_arms_embargoes/lebanon

26. "EU arms embargo on Lebanon (non-governmental forces)"; SIPRI, 2012, available at: http://www.sipri.org/databases/embargoes/eu_arms_embargoes/lebanon

27. "Resolution 1701" (2006), Security Council of the United Nations, paragraph 15, page 4. Available at: http://www.sipri.org/databases/embargoes/un_arms_embargoes/lebanon/1701

28. Amnesty International (2015): Amnesty International Report 2014/2015, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/middle-east-and-north-africa/lebanon/report-lebanon/>

cal tension (criterion 3), the proximity of the armed conflict in Syria, and the tensions with Israel (criterion 4).

RUSSIA

Authorized: DM – 1 license for 442.4 thousand Euros in weapons of a caliber lower than 20mm (Cat. 1). **OM** – 8 licenses for 2.4 million Euros were approved. **DUM** – 32 licenses for 23.7 million Euros were authorized

Exported: DM – Nearly 7,000 Euros in Cat. 1 weapons, to private enterprises. **OM** – 1.05 million Euros in rifles, cartridges, shells, and smokeless gunpowder were exported. 98% to the private sector, and the rest to one individual. **DUM** – 14.4 million Euros in chemical substances and materials and electronics were exported.

According to a government statement, the exports mentioned complied with the European Union sanctions on Russia and were during periods in which those sanctions were not in force. These sanctions included an embargo on the exportation and importation of weapons and related materials, and on the exportation of dual-use items.²⁹ Because of this, and given the conflict with Ukraine (criterion 4), the risk of diversion to Syria and the possible effects on the peace and security of the region due to Russia's role there; these exports of defense and other materials should not have happened- much less while taking advantage of loopholes or time gaps between sanctions.

UKRAINE

Authorized: DM – 1 authorization for 11,000 Euros. 1 rifle exportation denied, due to the instable internal situation and the risk of misuse. **OM** – Exports in the amount of 2.5 million Euros (8 licenses) were authorized

Exported: OM – In spite of the situation within the country and the tensions with Russia, 1.2 million Euros of rifles, cartridges, shells, and smokeless gunpowder, such as hunting and sporting weapons, were exported, all to the private sector. **DUM** – 4000 Euros in Cat. 1 (materials, chemical substances, microorganisms, and toxins).

Although political tensions and violence have been increasing since November 2013, ultimately leading to an armed civil conflict with Russia's involvement, the Spanish government declared it had suspended the valid licenses as of March 21st 2014. This said suspension affected 12 licenses, 11 of which were for shells with percussion caps, shotgun shells, non-metallic ammunition, gunpowder, and 12-gauge shotguns, due to internal instability and the risk of diversion, referring to criteria 3 and 7 in the statistical report. According to customs, however, exports of the amount of 3,156 Euros were realized in April and transfers were renewed on July 2014.

The Spanish government admitted that the suspension was lifted in July, "upon verifying that other countries in the European Union had resumed exporting to this destination"³⁰. Once again, this type of argument is irresponsible at best, given the situation in the country - an armed conflict that would lead to more than 4,000 deaths by the end of the year.³¹ Facts like this make clear the need to increase controls and improve risk assessment mechanisms with the goal of

29. Spanish Parliament, Commissions, number 828, from 10 June 2015: <http://www.congreso.es/portal/page/portal/Congreso/PopUpCGI?CMD=VERLST&BASE=pu10&FMT=PUWTXDTS.fmt&DOCS=1-1&QUERY=%28DSCD-10-CO-828.CODI.%29#%28P%C3%A1gina2%29>

30. Spanish Parliament, Commissions, number 828, from 10 June 2015: <http://www.congreso.es/portal/page/portal/Congreso/PopUpCGI?CMD=VERLST&BASE=pu10&FMT=PUWTXDTS.fmt&DOCS=1-1&QUERY=%28DSCD-10-CO-828.CODI.%29#%28P%C3%A1gina2%29>

31. Amnesty International (2015): Amnesty International Report 2014/2015, available at: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/europe-and-central-asia/ukraine/report-ukraine/>

strengthening the preventative aspects of laws that apply to arms exports. As the government's own report indicates, in this case at least criteria 3 and 7 of the Common Position should be applied more forcefully.

VENEZUELA

Authorized: DM – 2 licenses for 29 million Euros in ground vehicles and aircraft **DUM** – 3 licenses for 4 million Euros in telecommunications and information security

Exported: DM – 10.8 million Euros in different categories mainly to the armed forces, 3 suspensions were applied for gas-masks and raw materials, due to internal instability (3) and risk of diversion for other uses (7). **MA** – 1.5 million Euros of raw materials, chrome handcuffs, and propellant cartridges were exported to the police and armed forces. Furthermore, another 13 licenses for crowd control material were suspended. **DUM** – 9.3 million Euros in materials, chemical substances, and telecommunications and information security.

Amnesty International reports³² that during the first half of the year, security forces used excessive force when dispersing protests, including the use of live rounds at a short distance against unarmed persons, using inappropriate firearms and modified crowd control equipment; tear gas, and rubber bullets. Between February and July, at least 43 people died and at least 870 were injured; similarly, violations of Human Rights and high levels of violence were reported. Although several licenses for crowd control materials were suspended, these measures proved insufficient. Exports of these materials, which may have been used to commit Human Rights violations, continued in the amount of nearly 1.5 million Euros.

COLOMBIA

Authorized: DM – 6 licenses for 13.8 million Euros in aircraft and ammunition. **OM** – 3 licenses for 391,000 Euros. **DUM** – 24 licenses for 924,000 Euros in chemical materials and substances (Cat. 1) and sensors and lasers (Cat. 6)

Exported: DM – 1.7 million Euros in aircraft parts, replacement shells, and artillery ammunition was exported to the Defense Ministry. **OM** – 572,000 Euros in shotguns and shells, 74% to private enterprises and the remainder to one individual. **DUM** – 514 Euros in the authorized categories; 99% to the private sector.

According to customs, 1.6 million Euros were exported in five of the seven main categories of TARIC 93 (464,000 Euros in "9303-other firearms"; 158,000 Euros in "9304-rifles, pistols..."; 455,000 Euros in "9305-parts and accessories"; 238,000 Euros in "9306-bombs, grenades, torpedoes..."; and 259,000 Euros in "9307-sabres, swords, bayonets...").

Colombia has endured an internal armed conflict for over 50 years, and, in spite of negotiations aimed at beginning a peace process, Human Rights and international humanitarian law violations by the public security forces and the various armed groups continue. These include extrajudicial executions, forced disappearances, murders, and even amputations, and have affected mainly the indigenous, peasants, and communities of African-descent, as well as Human Rights defenders. Another worrying factor comes into play here, as the majority of these exports are destined for private users. By the same token, the exported materials could be used to commit the aforementioned types of Human Rights violations. Given the context, and despite the absence of embargoes, it is fair to ask whether

32. Amnesty International (2015): Amnesty International Report 2014/2015, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/americas/venezuela/report-venezuela/>

certain criteria in Spanish legislation are not being broken here, such as criterion 2, in reference to the Human Rights situation, and criterion 3, regarding the country's internal situation. Furthermore, there also exists the possibility that some materials could end up in the wrong hands or being used improperly.

As stated at the start of this chapter, these are only some examples to show instances of government irresponsibility when approving export licenses. Certain government actions have been pointed out as driving the hidden policy for promoting the exportation of arms, which translates into exports to countries in armed conflict, under embargoes, or with serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. One can also see the lack of any political will to strictly apply the criteria established in current legislation on the arms trade, instead prioritizing geopolitical, strategic, or commercial interests. In at least three cases, the argument that other governments had resumed exporting was used as justification, plainly showing a lack of responsibility in the approval of arms exports. Also, an attempt has been made to lay bare the lack of consistency that is still so common between the data that the government offers in its annual statistical report, and the data collected in customs databases (in chapter 93 of the TARIC code). In these cases, doubts often arise as to whether arms shipments to areas in conflict are being hidden.

4. GOVERNMENT POLICIES FOR THE PROMOTION OF ARMS EXPORTS

One of the key elements explaining the high amount of Spanish arm deals is the policy for the promotion of arms exports that Government have continued to enforce³³. Such a policy is strongly secretive and opaque. In that sense, the official statistics continue to fail to disclose information on agreements between governments entered into in 2014, although such an instrument is becoming increasingly important.

There are three new issues: 1) the approval of a new set of rules on arms trade control. 2) The Strategic Plan for Internationalizing the Spanish Economy – from 2014-2015, and 3) an Investigation on an alleged corruption scheme on the public company DEFEX. This allows questioning to what extent the Spanish arms deals are directed towards countries with a high level of corruption.

4.1. New Features on Legislation

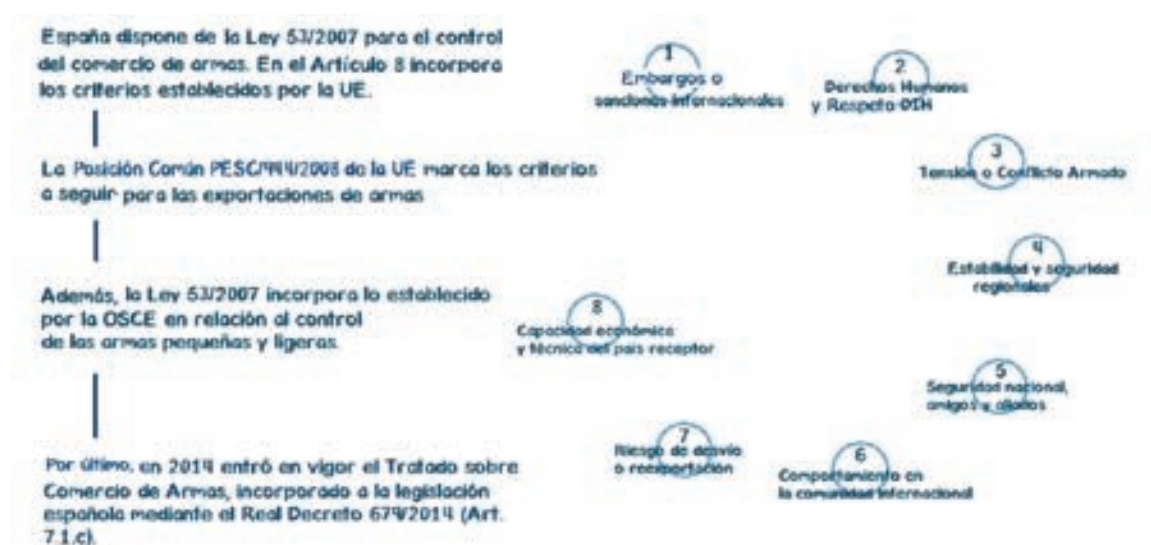
On August 27th 2014, a new rule on the subject came into effect: The Royal Decree 679/2014, from August 1st, approving the controlled regulation of foreign trade, regarding defense materials, other materials, and dual-use products and technologies (issued on BOE, August 26th).

33. On policies for promoting arms export, see our previous report "Spanish arms exports 2004-2013. Is the government promoting illegal arms exports?" (2014), pages 18 y 19.

The rule defines the different types of administrative authorizations needed in order to export arms. It also updates the lists of defense material, other materials, and dual-use technologies and the structure of the organization in charge of authorizing the exports: The Inter-Ministerial Regulatory Board on Foreign Trade in Defense and Dual-use Material.

One noteworthy new issue is that, when establishing the criteria for denying exports requests, there is an expressed reference to the Arms Trade Treaty [see article 7.1.c.] from the Royal Decree 679/2014]. Such reference, however, lacks practical impact, once the European Union rule (Common Position 2008/944/PESC) provides more stringent criteria than the ones established by the Arm Trade Treaty³⁴.

Figure 1: Regulatory framework on arms trade



Source: Own elaboration

4.2 2014-2015 Strategic Plan for Internationalizing Spanish Economy and Defense Sector Internationalization Workgroup

One of the fields included in the plan is defense, which is qualified as a “strategic sector for the economy”³⁵. That considered, among the priority measures, there is “the Promotion of the Spanish Defense Industry internationalization through agreements between governments”

The Ministry of Defense performs the main role. From the organizational point of view, this Ministry’s Foreign Support Office stands out as the instrument centralizing the institutional support to the defense industry. Besides the agreements between governments, the *Memorandum of Understandings* is also mentioned. There is also a catalogue of exceeding material and the possibility of performing arms trade agreements within NATO.

34. See Eduardo Melero: “The treaty on arms trade> analysis of its contents.” Working Material for Centre Delàs, n. 47 (July 2013). One may find a more favorable position towards this article in the Amnesty International, FundiPau, Greenpeace and Oxfam report: *Secrets that kill? The lack of transparency on Spanish arms exports on the first semester of 2014 prevents knowing if they are used for committing atrocities*, April 29, 2014, pages 8-12.

35. See Strategic Plan for Internationalizing the Spanish Economy 2014-2015, elaborated by the Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness, pages 43-44, 58, 84-87 and 102. The plan may be accessed on http://www.mineco.gob.es/stfls/mineco/comercio/140228_Plan_Internacionalizacion.pdf.

Through the Defense Sector Internationalization Workgroup could have been created an institutional and privileged support for the Spanish military industry in regards to performing lobby activities

The role of the Ministry of Internal Affairs regarding the security industry is also acknowledged. Namely, there is the contribution of the Foreign Support Office of the Ministry of Defense and the use of the Embassy network, totaling 82 Internal Affairs Counselors and Aggregates, settled in 119 countries.

Finally, the Plan also mentions the creation of a Defense Sector Internationalization Workgroup within the Inter-ministerial Workgroup for Internationalizing the Spanish Enterprise. When attending the Defense Commission in the House of Representatives on June 10 2015, the Defense Secretary of State declared that the “main goal of the group is to support the internationalizations of Spanish Defense Companies”. One of its tasks is to evaluate the agreements between governments. According to the Defense Secretary of State, both associations representing the sector had to attend the working group for internationalizing the Defense Sector’s meetings, which is made up of Tedae: Spanish Association for Defense, Aeronautics and Space; and Aesmide: Association of Contractors working with the Public Administration³⁶. Therefore, the working group might have been turned into an institutional and privileged support for the Spanish military industry in regards to performing lobby activities.

4.3. Corruption in the administrative organization dedicated to the promotion of Spanish arms: The DEFEX case

One of the parts of the government policies to promote arms exports is the company DEFEX S. A. The Spanish government holds 51% of its capital stock through the Spanish Society of Industrial Participation. Its management board has representatives from the Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Ministry, the Economy and Competitiveness Ministry and Ministry of Defense.

The company DEFEX has been implicated on an alleged corruption scheme related to arms trade. The National Hearing has considered the company guilty of five crimes: corruption in international commercial transactions; crime against the Treasury; bribery; money laundering; and for belonging to a criminal organization³⁷. Amongst the persons accused, there is the former president of the company, José Ignacio Encinas Charro; its commercial director, Manuel Iglesias Sarrià; and its former executive Ángel María Larumbe³⁸

The starting point was an agreement signed in 2008 to sell police material to Angola in a deal for 152 million euros. Apparently, the material sent accounted for only 50 million Euros, with the rest being distributed among Angolan Authorities and DEFEX executives, through a complex web of companies located in tax havens.

Although the export have been initially denied, it was later authorized by the JIMDDU, after a couple of letters were sent to the then Director of Operations of DEFEX, Colonel Ángel María Larumbe³⁹. DEFEX had also hidden from JIMDDU that the export agreement to Angola would take place by creating a temporary joint venture of companies together with the company Comercial Cueto⁴⁰.

36. Journal for the House of Representatives Sessions, Defense Commission, n 828, June 10. 2015, pages seven and eight. Available at http://www.congreso.es/public_oficiales/L10/CONG/DS/CO/DSCD-10-CO-828.PDF#page=2.

37. “The judge Ruz charges the public Company Defex for alleged irregular trade of arms to Angola” *elmundo.es*, September 26, 2014. <http://www.elmundo.es/espana/2014/09/26/54256aa3ca47410c7d8b4587.html>.

38. “Defex, the public Company of arms trade, corroded by corruption”, *cuartopoder.es*, July 16 2014 <http://www.cuartopoder.es/laespumadeldia/2014/07/16/la-sombra-de-paesa-planea-sobre-la-trama-corruta-en-la-empresa-publica-de-venta-de-armas-defex/13709>.

39. “DEFEX urged government to authorize the agreement with Angola because its police needed “200 shotguns for the elections”, *cadener.com*, May 15 2015, http://cadener.com/ser/2015/05/12/tribunales/1431453711_853845.html.

40. “DEFEX hid from Government its businesses with a Company under suspicion”, *cadener.com*, May 12, 2015, http://cadener.com/ser/2015/05/11/tribunales/1431366522_884268.html.

It seems reasonable to think that illegal bribes are being paid, in order to enhance arms exports

That was not an isolated case; in fact, the alleged corruption scheme had been in place since 2003-2004, in African countries and in the Middle East⁴¹. Specifically, agreements with Cameroon and Saudi Arabia are currently investigated⁴².

It is likely that the corruption scheme in DEFEX would not be one isolated incident within Spanish arms trade. The Spanish Government policy of promoting exports and the opacity and secrecy regarding the subject matter obstruct effective control. In addition, it seems reasonable to think that illegal bribes are being paid, in order to enhance arms exports, at least in countries where there is a high level of corruption.

4.4. Spanish Arms Exports to countries with high level of corruption

Legislation does not include corruption of the receiving country, as one of the assessment criteria when authorizing arms exports. Despite this fact, it is interesting to have this aspect in mind when analyzing the arms export promotion policies.

It is a matter of indicating the percentage of arms exports being directed to countries with a high perception of corruption. The Corruption Perception Index (CPI) developed by Transparency International is used as a reference point. According to this index, the number 100 corresponds to a perception of absence of corruption, while zero stands for a perception of a very corrupt country. This index is elaborated from experts' opinions on corruption in the public sector⁴³.

This report adopts a conservative approach regarding this aspect, since it considers only exports to countries for which the Corruption Perception Index in 2014 was below 40 points. Spain has exported defense material, police material, dual-use products and technologies to 48 countries with a CPI of 40 or less (see Table 8 in Annex I). The overall figures are shown in the following table:

Table 5. Exports to countries with a CPI equal or inferior to 40 points (in million current EUR)

	Defense Material	Police, hunting and sports material	Dual usage material
Total of Spanish exports	3,203.24	56.36	168.49
Exports to countries with CPI ≤ 40	474.21	13.33	88.76
%	14.71	23.65	52.67

Source: Sub-Directorate General for Foreign Trade in Defense and Dual-use Material
Created by: Centre Delàs. Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)

41. "Investigators suspect of DEFEX agreements for selling arms in Africa and the Middle East" cadenaser.com, May 11th 2015, http://cadenaser.com/ser/2015/05/10/tribunales/1431283476_605769.html.

42. "Investigators suspect of DEFEX agreements for selling arms in Africa and the Middle East" cadenaser.com, May 11th 2015. http://cadenaser.com/ser/2015/05/10/tribunales/1431283476_605769.html.

43. See the annex "Highlighted aspects of the index" at <http://transparencia.org.es/ipc-2014/>.

The Defense Minister should inform the public about the agreements between governments, as well as providing the memorandum of understanding that might affect the arms trade.

This data clearly manifests the importance of exports to countries with a high level of corruption. Regarding defense material, although the values are lower (14.71 %), it is not a negligible amount. Consider that 57% of the exports are made to countries belonging to the European Union (and 66% being members of NATO). As regards to police material, and hunting and sport shooting, the percentage almost reaches a quarter of the total sum (23.65%), while dual-use technologies corresponds to more than half (52.67%). The main destinations were Indonesia, Egypt, Ecuador, Kazakhstan, Vietnam and Cameroon (see table 7).

It is clear that corruption may be considered as another variable when analyzing the arms trade. It also becomes clear from this standpoint, how unscrupulous the policies are for promoting arms exports.

Table 6. Main destinations in countries with a high degree of corruption (in thousand current EUR)

	Country	CPI	Defense M	Other M	Dual Usage	Total
1	Indonesia	34	112,030.58		110.32	112,140.90
2	Egypt	37	107,951.05	0.02	191.23	108,142.30
3	Ecuador	33	85,921.27			85,921.27
4	Kazakhstan	29	53,895.55	65.00	31.92	53,992.47
5	Vietnam	31	36,491.58		134.86	36,626.44
6	Cameroon	27	28,522.91	1,361.44	13.93	29,898.27
7	Iran	27			26,446.01	26,446.01
8	China	36		229.39	23,330.51	23,559.90
9	Venezuela	19	10,778.85		9,270.78	20,049.63
10	India	38	14,783.37	53.00	978.41	15,814.77

Source: Sub-Directorate General for Foreign Trade in Defense and Dual-use Material
Created by: Centre Delàs. Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

After another year, Spain has consolidated its importance in the international ranking of arms exporting countries, as it is in sixth position; thus maintaining the value of its exports of over 3,000 million euros. This is a consequence largely of the active government policy of promoting arms exports and internationalizing the defense industry.

Within this policy, we highlight this year the institutionalization of the working group for internationalizing the defense sector. Both Tedae and Aesmide – the sector’s entrepreneurial associations - attend the working group meetings. Thus, support for the arms industry had been created, to make its interests prevail among the political powers.

This policy to promote arms exports is strongly opaque for the general public. The recommendation in this sense is to give transparency to the measures favoring the exports. Namely, the Defense Minister should inform the public about the agreements between governments, as well as providing the memorandum of understanding that might affect the arms trade, with the purpose of analyzing to what extent such instruments are affecting the granting of administrative authorizations for exports.

The existence of this government policy for promoting arms exports casts doubt on the stringency of the enforcement regarding control legislation for defense material trade and "exports".

In proving that its enforcement is not that strict, is the fact that the Middle East has become a relevant destination for Spanish weapons, as much as for its weight, as for the armed conflict assaulting the entire region. 16% of the exported arms have gone to destination countries in the Persian Gulf- all of which have been involved with the political and economic or armed support to one of the armed parties in the conflict. We cannot be sure that all these weapons, and also the ones bought in previous years, are not being used in the bombings of Kurdish, Syrian, Yemenite and Iraqi cities; nor can we be certain that the use of these weapons are provoking the mass fleeing of citizens to other places, which is part of the current exile humanitarian crisis.

Furthermore, this context surrounding the arms exports has been used as an instrument for Government International Policy. Therefore, exports to Iraq have been authorized with the purpose of helping this country fight against the so-called Islamic State.

For all these reasons, there should be more information on transfers to certain countries, especially regarding those in the year 2014 to Egypt, Iran, Israel, and Lebanon. Having this information is a mandatory condition, although not sufficient, to allow the Defense Commission in the House of Representatives to perform and appropriate parliamentary control over government procedures in this area.

Other fields in which the lack of law enforcement is clear, is regarding shotgun exports and arms for hunting or sport shooting. It is disturbing to see the higher distribution that such arms in the total sum of Spanish exports. There are still arms exports for countries in a situation of tension or conflict, countries with high or extreme degree of violence, countries that appear as the most disrespectful towards Human Rights or countries subject to embargoes. These illegal exports definitely infringe the spirit of the law that regulates arms exports. What stands out is the fact that the Spanish Government spent only 15,000 Euros in 2014 to try to fight against illegal trafficking, shotgun proliferation and accumulations, as well as its arm munitions.

Finally, another variable has to be taken into account, regarding the arms trade is corruption. The alleged corruption case involving the public company DEFEX is an example. An important market share for Spanish exports refers to countries with a relevant level of corruption. Therefore, it is very likely that these authorities are using bribes to facilitate the sale of weapons to these countries.

To control arms exports is not simply a legislative challenge. It is not enough to prove to what extent the law has or has not been enforced regarding such exports. The challenge lies in not allowing Spanish arms to be used in causing irreversible damage to the lives of millions of people.

ANNEX I

Table 1. Spanish defense material exports 2005-2014 (In thousands current EUR)

	Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2005-2014
1	United Kingdom	73,268.51	86,811.06	93,157.32	95,534.57	121,955.09	121,616.59	277,923.24	184,773.74	546,144.69	862,685.36	2,463,870.16
2	Australia	211.92	9,042.34	1,106.94	1.69	251.43	24,610.34	424,472.25	505,740.97	609,132.64	139,688.56	1,714,259.10
3	Norway	1,228.80	269,901.10	266,367.96	265,691.48	281,288.79	5,146.17	362,963.60	4,777.64	3,577.88	2,019.63	1,462,963.05
4	Germany	65,673.93	81,328.51	82,701.92	169,371.61	160,216.29	106,009.34	113,568.17	129,688.22	167,569.85	272,448.95	1,348,576.79
5	France	1,447.94	10,489.79	16,881.94	9,602.04	17,618.26	32,258.22	46,265.87	72,004.03	402,333.48	520,669.01	1,129,570.59
6	Venezuela		3,241.05	4,290.13	111.45		212,000.00	567,357.98	182,364.69	16,673.24	10,778.85	996,817.38
7	Saudi Arabia	1,984.98	5,851.11	1,876.66		5,148.35	5,824.93	14,006.43	21,263.43	406,437.36	292,861.79	755,255.03
8	United Arab Emirates	7.38	38.42	75.90	88.63	88.83		66.15	2,379.60	717,047.17		719,792.06
9	Italy	34,402.03	33,500.01	47,084.24	62,319.52	70,832.53	71,899.80	50,670.32	101,991.64	117,304.17	96,126.32	686,130.57
10	USA	6,580.44	17,126.55	38,343.10	22,375.96	55,400.73	75,172.93	115,602.25	91,220.62	84,615.81	34,026.19	540,464.58
11	Brasil	1.03	74,051.52	79,913.48	63,446.39	46,961.90	14,867.47	2,922.21	1,175.65	114,523.77	28,867.08	426,730.50
12	Greece	20,262.06	22,833.97	5,266.20	211.45	31,197.26	189.71	16,061.19	152,559.18	97,380.34	47,443.85	393,405.20
13	Mexico	48.04	5.30	14.00	108.11	43,782.22	132,716.65	109,601.96	84,726.74	1.10	78.54	371,082.65
14	Egypt	136.73	168.30	385.59	1,316.38	4.20	2,539.84	69,834.52	50,323.59	126,653.09	107,951.05	359,313.29
15	Malaysia	134.09	62.83	152,939.03		180,525.76	27.35	5,214.44	10,879.26	5,490.81	2,515.28	357,788.84
16	Chile	1,586.26	178,592.76	2,308.35	710.72	3,477.96	24,125.30	62,466.82	20,468.13	19,269.69	9,607.30	322,613.29
17	Turkey	1.77	1,426.94	0.63	1,113.19	1,249.85	357.00	66.35	31,628.94	7,501.76	243,673.49	287,019.92
18	Indonesia	820.90	2,048.63	3,827.31	3,741.92	5.76	466.66	1,027.10	55,560.29	85,709.62	112,030.58	265,238.78
19	Poland	48,910.20	68.43	32,520.53	1,575.99	1,762.58	1,126.36	1,648.47	81,197.70	61,160.21	803.24	230,773.73
20	Colombia	152.00		16,022.45	31,137.53	33,311.96	29,128.89	24,987.27	5,744.10	59,729.07	1,709.16	201,922.41
21	Portugal	228.39	261.48	234.57	4,535.86	105,880.75	43,963.23	41,797.02	28.37	236.11	3,472.28	200,638.07
22	Marocco	9,229.49	16,824.34	11,133.80	113,900.26	31,118.34	2,512.00	1,529.90	2,854.22		9,702.55	198,804.91
23	Omán	65.18	95.01	1,267.68	47.64	591.65	3,195.20	3,310.39	670.07	98,036.16	64,893.48	172,172.44
24	Kazakhstan			1.10		18,930.00			54,052.34	1,479.89	53,895.55	128,358.89
25	Ecuador	32,254.71	216.63	54.25	324.28	1,236.08	215.38	345.21	233.63		85,921.27	120,801.43

	Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2005-2014
26	Czech Republic		108.00	117.33	105.31	5,666.44	105,173.42	988.46	3,383.30	1,491.32	1,863.22	118,896.79
27	Argeria	110,578.80			690.16	3,394.21	3,116.63	136.77			419.85	118,336.41
28	Bahrain		702.30	2,323.49	15,945.28		40.69	6,350.52	21,145.35	24,129.99	39,931.56	110,569.16
29	Cameroon	0.90	0.90				1.00	1.20	674.75	62,457.61	28,522.91	91,659.27
30	Switzerland	11.08	721.15	518.64	5,128.79	18,261.43	24,605.72	724.78	836.87	13,607.04	7,225.19	71,640.69
31	India		1,645.60	261.46	1,919.52	10,635.78	13,741.36	4,990.82	8,968.76	12,053.72	14,783.37	69,000.38
32	Finland	201.15	1,504.54	36,359.92	4.00	26.37	53.78	24,614.16	3.93	2.20	679.73	63,449.78
33	Ghana					2,293.80		26,958.86	27,080.40	3,784.84	342.74	60,460.64
34	Dinamarca	0.00	1,348.41	7,125.24	7,192.74	8,824.92	17,208.81	4,044.18	3,935.32	1,587.85	2,333.00	53,600.47
35	Botswana		5,973.56			37,499.26	1,404.42	124.89				45,002.13
36	Vietnam					0.17					36,491.58	36,491.75
37	South Korea		48.43		1,147.33	11,560.88	10,591.06	6,823.17	3,839.34	70.04		34,080.24
38	Belgium	5,787.27	1,700.94	809.60	2,987.09	4,053.47	3,006.67	1,618.13	1,709.66	4,225.11	7,248.41	33,146.34
39	Austria	67.18	1,034.20	4,584.03	11,743.24	440.80	3,323.82	1,553.89	3,467.80	1,796.38	1,568.15	29,579.50
40	Sweden	63.65	27.88	36.37	50.23			30.21	3,780.42	11,802.93	10,099.51	25,891.20
41	Pakistan		1,037.78	971.07	199.41	760.32	390.05	12,895.91	3,558.72	4,018.03	1,441.97	25,273.25
42	Thailand	80.24	671.41		156.90	526.35	776.59	7,789.17	7,297.40	2,310.16	3,431.53	23,039.75
43	Greenland										19,786.74	19,786.74
44	Canada	1,214.09	1,098.86	1,131.78	919.99	3,887.02	2,443.85	1,067.22	1,204.68	1,969.88	3,310.79	18,248.17
45	Singapore	1,051.09	1,412.33	6,021.92	570.00	682.00	2,338.65	1,868.07	90.04	845.73	2,330.09	17,209.92
46	Ireland			2,612.50		1,415.00	4,706.47	4,187.00	2,323.70	897.50	600.00	16,742.17
47	Romania		767.47	726.59	10,732.23	3.87	1,082.07	3,243.57	3.52	10.33	0.15	16,569.80
48	Israel	273.73	441.34	1,515.93	2,358.99	790.64	1,429.04	472.55	637.84	4,884.47	3,428.09	16,232.60
49	Libya		25.95		3,839.22		11,247.10				278.67	15,390.94
50	Rwanda					15,175.00						15,175.00
51	Uruguay		15.00		8,439.32	3,569.99	84.66	40.19	0.60	52.50	1,101.41	13,303.67
52	Netherlands	689.60	861.75	4,660.56	4,676.96	93.43	24.44	1.14	615.54	51.70	402.51	12,077.62
53	New Zealand		5,972.54		108.75		43.48	1,418.84		3,107.72	448.26	11,099.58

	Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2005-2014
54	Qatar	184.84	2,267.01	1,187.72	1,958.44	835.65	1,030.48	382.79		52.13	666.77	8,565.83
55	Jordan		600.00	0.35	860.45	707.28	1,615.34	2,584.94	384.52	608.97	190.21	7,552.05
56	Peru	27.24	145.69	156.70					522.60	1,092.75	2,836.16	4,781.13
57	Argentina	1.80	3.20		1,447.32	25.37	148.12	7.67	2,501.64	20.31	549.47	4,704.90
58	Kuwait				1,155.22				1,703.01		817.80	3,676.03
59	Hungary	0.50	2.43	1.60		103.93	1,228.78	308.08	1,558.88	0.50	386.79	3,591.50
60	Kenia	162.88				511.00	1,985.91				748.25	3,408.04
61	Slovenia			2,721.05		1.71	7.28	10.25	2.03	1.78	636.17	3,380.27
62	Estonia					320.99	641.46	4.60	2,376.04	5.52		3,348.61
63	Afghanistan									2,257.73	572.59	2,830.32
64	Tunisia	368.00					778.48				1,611.60	2,758.08
65	Latvia						495.48	518.88	540.96	74.75	597.55	2,227.61
66	El Salvador			124.15	124.15		1,787.14					2,035.44
67	Costa Rica			1,101.92	823.33	7.99			8.97			1,942.20
68	Bolivia		300.00		841.79	718.03	1.95					1,861.77
69	Bangladesh							749.32	184.37		0.71	934.40
70	Trinidad and Tobago		30.00				635.43			250.32		915.75
71	Angola				857.22		9.58					866.80
72	Bulgaria		19.99		1.51		3.66	6.83	12.10	138.93	633.10	816.13
73	Guatemala										680.16	680.16
74	Serbia - Montenegro				7.60		7.32	650.55			10.27	675.74
75	Gabón					89.86	305.33		252.68			647.87
76	South Africa	0.00	501.50		4.00	0.90	9.98	23.40	17.75	66.39		623.92
77	Luxembourg	17.59	49.21	5.54		1.91			323.30	18.15	151.76	567.45
78	Domenican Republic	0.00				66.46	418.21	7.32				491.99
79	Cuba					3.50	44.92	168.25	63.47	53.75	129.18	463.08
80	Russia					400.00			14.34		6.87	421.20
81	Sri Lanka		2.00	2.00	138.78	102.00	160.00					404.78

	Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2005-2014
82	Andorra	28.68	45.78	20.19	30.71	21.24	28.21	12.90	18.22	11.96	24.61	242.49
83	Paraguay						44.02	65.18	80.00	3.44		192.65
84	Philippines			49.82		137.84	0.67	2.75				191.09
85	Slovakia					57.81	57.81			3.16	6.80	125.59
86	Hong Kong (Rep China)						50.00	50.00				100.00
87	Nicaragua									62.52		62.52
88	Tanzania		0.00	12.00			1.60			1.20	33.00	47.80
89	Seychelles								12.08		11.73	23.81
90	Equatorial Guinea				14.56							14.56
91	Malta							3.56		8.01		11.57
92	Lithuania								6.25	2.92		9.18
93	Zambia									0.57	8.13	8.70
94	Mauritania	0.30				1.71	2.51	1.85				6.37
95	Panama			1.69		3.00		0.45				5.14
96	Guinea-Bissau			3.12	0.30			0.30		0.70		4.42
97	Kyrgyzstan	3.00	0.70									3.70
98	Ukraine				2.94							2.94
99	Mongolia			1.60								1.60
100	Haiti	1.43										1.43
101	Liechtenstein		0.40									0.40
102	Senegal			0.39								0.39
	Total	346,183.29	758,263.29	839,784.04	838,915.86	1,224,560.78	1,006,686.19	2,153,289.38	1,768,674.19	3,907,901.36	3,203,248.42	

Source: Sub-Directorate General for Foreign Trade in Defense and Dual-use Material. Created by: Centre Delàs

Table 2. Spanish exports in defense material by product category (in thousand current EUR)

Cat.	Description	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	TOTAL	%
10	Military aircraft	208,170.09	122,972.51	201,403.57	321,918.38	415,682.39	585,703.47	1,123,946.37	763,229.64	2,756,702.27	2,598,884.46	9,098,613.14	53
9	Warships	464.60	445,947.71	408,553.64	258,906.95	448,734.15	232,792.99	941,495.08	688,474.28	642,793.01	156,880.02	4,225,042.42	25
8	Fuel and military explosives	35,823.86	69,525.77	87,763.84	8,171.62	91,480.73	30,871.87	122,279.34	250,948.24	160,490.02	111,154.36	968,509.65	6
15	Training, imaging and countermeasure materials	84,637.05	63,659.02	73,596.92	77,473.27	168,291.05	65,317.74	92,397.88	46,336.23	57,972.01	38,307.13	767,988.31	4
4	Bombs, rockets, torpedoes, missiles	15,923.34	51,175.41	88,578.75	98,951.26	72,156.70	105,160.00	56,741.31	88,692.81	58,697.50	78,121.87	714,198.94	4
3	Ammunition and components	7,323.10	9,104.54	18,132.14	16,770.97	17,848.90	40,882.94	36,120.74	35,845.09	115,744.43	92,294.96	390,067.81	2
6	Military land vehicles	43,034.14	39,755.05	35,654.88	126,639.32	42,500.38	10,814.74	9,273.39	10,290.85	12,546.31	9,034.36	339,543.43	2
11	Electronic equipment	20,863.17	11,325.76	6,114.13	6,085.42	48,004.86	18,119.28	17,427.67	36,521.89	63,345.59	50,026.68	277,834.45	2
1	Firearms (caliber 12.7 mm and smaller)	959.16	3,711.92	2,182.42	5,673.59	14,546.41	10,095.58	14,010.68	16,961.37	21,196.22	19,429.46	108,766.81	1
21	Software		6,287.71	604.37	5,522.93	13,475.05	23,390.72	18.50	801.61	13,522.08	5,789.22	69,412.18	0
2	Weapons or armament (caliber larger than 12.7 mm)	165.46	4,629.49	4,601.35	5,581.70	10,462.48	1,541.41	2,234.95	10,518.79	1,932.51	13,290.27	54,958.41	0
22	Technology	688.00	8,831.47	1,042.05	0.50	150.00		0.00	237.57		20,663.03	31,612.62	0
5	Weapon aiming systems	134.09	6,754.54	3,484.65	786.47	2,961.26	2,931.37	837.32	4,195.90	1,726.29	2,220.29	26,032.16	0
14	Training and simulation equipment	1,219.62	1,219.91					12,244.72			83.98	14,768.24	0
13	Armored construction and equipment	1.77	152.67	1,228.67	912.15			0.00		1,106.95	6,588.31	9,990.52	0
16	Forge and smelting goods	44.35	20.86			24.17	680.67	639.07		3.65	283.89	1,696.65	0
18	Production equipment					84.35		1,545.62				1,629.97	0
17	Divers goods and equipment				969.90			0.00	359.67			1,329.57	0
7	Toxic agents and radioactive materials				105.00	113.00		0.00	34.00	122.52	196.13	570.65	0
12	Kinetic energy weapon systems							0.00				0.00	0
19	Directed energy weapon systems							0.00				0.00	0
20	Cryogenic and superconducting equipment							0.00				0.00	0
23	Paramilitary or security goods											0.00	0
	Total	419,451.80	845,074.34	932,941.36	934,469.43	1,346,515.87	1,128,302.78	2,431,212.62	1,953,447.93	3,907,901.36	3,203,248.42		100

Source: Sub-Directorate General for Foreign Trade in Defense and Dual-use Material. Created by: Centre Delàs

Table 3: Spanish exports in defense material to countries with a medium or low Human Development Index, countries of the OECD, the European Union and NATO
(In thousand EUR)

	2005	2007	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Annual total	419,452	845,074	932,941	934,450	1,346,516	1,128,303	2,431,213	1,953,448	3,907,901	3,203,248
OECD	262,176	726,308	648,188	669,576	950,420	813,738	1,701,179	1,490,805	2,161,751	2,273,131
%	63	86	69	72	71	72	70	76	55	71
NATO	259,713	529,705	599,858	658,947	870,418	587,881	1,038,378	866,545	1,497,406	2,100,939
%	62	63	64	71	65	52	43	44	38	66
EU- 27	251,020	242,718	337,607	380,644	530,473	514,077	589,067	743,910	1,414,248	1,830,856
%	60	29	36	41	39	46	24	38	36	57
Medium/low HDI	121,383	29,775	16,773	124,769	103,748	32,069	127,975	153,823	297,730	317,701
%	29	4	2	13	8	3	5	8	8	10

Source: Sub-Directorate General for Foreign Trade in Defense and Dual-use Material. Created by: Centre Delàs

Table 4. Spanish exports of dual-use products and technology 2005-2014 (in thousand current EUR)

	Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2005-2014
1	USA	28,106.26	48,966.67	58,651.18	37,213.78	4,268.15	4,868.04	15,259.20	91,415.96	7,434.55	30,838.30	327,022.09
2	Iran	1,601.82	2,162.30	24,896.17	61,953.31	38,983.60	39,222.24	16,775.94	31,041.97	21,515.53	26,446.01	264,598.89
3	China	13,046.52	7,829.89	7,943.52	14,400.75	9,646.14	18,008.25	18,612.53	19,958.59	30,602.20	23,330.51	163,378.88
4	Brazil	3,614.49	3,150.30	6,841.54	6,758.84	2,944.86	7,861.34	10,607.48	4,599.20	7,393.31	5,010.15	58,781.50
5	Venezuela	2,633.25	2,640.53	3,026.37	4,105.15	4,308.25	4,872.39	3,249.57	6,129.93	5,099.09	9,270.78	45,335.31
6	Russia	832.32	459.24	399.70	337.62	5,674.26	3,118.99	3,084.26	4,308.89	9,357.82	14,402.11	41,975.18
7	Turkey	379.51	1,638.54	559.39	2,078.69	922.01	888.30	4,844.74	12,254.41	5,027.50	7,494.10	36,087.19
8	Argentina	312.82	428.27	1,098.32	2,208.97	7,113.65	6,121.81	6,628.72	6,280.53	2,685.64	1,207.50	34,086.23
9	Cuba	1,473.18	4,201.41	2,470.95	2,410.91	3,069.58	2,799.30	2,717.03	4,304.59	2,440.39	1,820.43	27,707.77
10	Libya			49.16	11,252.53	12,700.13	0.09				5.99	24,007.89
11	United Arab Emirates	1.39	297.10	0.09	0.07	22.77	13.33	9.98	41.89	13,196.78	6,854.59	20,437.99
12	France							43.07	16,955.62	534.52		17,533.21
13	Switzerland	17.98	0.01	19.23	359.99	837.73	1,106.26	1,314.80	1,750.70	11,264.39		16,671.07
14	Mexico	905.28	3,456.70	425.00	466.63	178.89	2.98	704.49	659.36	351.50	7,798.84	14,949.67
15	Marocco	474.11	384.78	513.30	1,731.18	1,035.94	1,731.82	1,580.86	2,573.24	1,704.22	606.55	12,335.98
16	Canada		5.45		216.46	46.70	1,033.42		24.88	64.09	10,146.22	11,537.22
17	Japon	516.80	80.73	617.58	153.16	0.75	420.73	2,711.91	69.90	209.10	5,973.26	10,753.91
18	India	1,628.83	6.10	1,153.57	380.33	1,533.44	1,214.60	1,779.36	32.09	1,997.77	978.41	10,704.50
19	Saudi Arabia	1.35	93.47	154.75	158.71	229.43	136.25	309.22	1,445.72	5,506.99	2,006.68	10,042.56
20	Turkmenistan								6,161.00	2,861.64	188.58	9,211.22
21	Israel	41.32	1,587.32	576.81	801.57	622.28	214.33	99.17	36.40	2,205.28	2,922.74	9,107.21
22	Hong Kong						472.78	1,830.87	2,131.60	2,530.09	1,510.06	8,475.40
23	Belarus									8,134.00		8,134.00
24	South Korea	1,203.00	1.35		1,128.80			25.84	41.40	4,364.50	757.77	7,522.65
25	Slovenia								7,516.42			7,516.42
26	Taiwan	1.18	0.95	82.99	2,047.01	102.39	172.17	559.32	3,635.46	296.83	298.23	7,196.52

	Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2005-2014
27	Oman					0.06			5,127.70	952.63	1.98	6,082.37
28	Norway		72.86	111.45	208.15	319.87	319.77	1,305.04	663.76	282.48	1,721.30	5,004.69
29	South Africa	257.73	195.45	1,362.02	199.57	343.64	298.14	137.72	184.12	301.61	563.45	3,843.45
30	Colombia	25.27	23.89	1,002.72	122.69	192.06	120.89	382.12	807.66	202.36	513.77	3,393.41
31	Nigeria	276.84	454.88	239.94	411.84	420.33	369.09	533.27	96.55	31.59	234.75	3,069.07
32	Andorra					80.90	536.73	48.40	1,266.81	326.81	467.91	2,727.55
33	Egypt	0.87	47.84	0.53	313.34	81.58	2.99	1,482.36	96.80	177.72	191.23	2,395.25
34	Paraguay	13.36	7.83	345.39	580.54	78.91	144.58	241.01	210.30	81.60	379.66	2,083.17
35	Chile	10.07	27.03	4.43	6.41	702.27	286.39	48.03	275.27	294.61	315.32	1,969.83
36	Netherlands Antilles	265.61	276.13				61.96	463.00	198.93	469.22		1,734.85
37	Algeria	106.79	83.46	312.01	241.65	192.05	86.28	261.44	111.57	95.18	152.11	1,642.52
38	Thailand	381.50	2.95	17.09	7.97	22.88	7.16	3.55	535.78	15.82	601.19	1,595.88
39	Tunisia	6.76	28.67	11.93	550.19	13.66	5.78	0.08			819.68	1,436.76
40	Netherlands			416.86	489.12	515.19	1.53			1.15		1,423.85
41	Myanmar	0.02									1,211.00	1,211.02
42	Indonesia				607.00			12.39		284.98	110.32	1,014.68
43	Germany					88.16		898.03		1.50	3.45	991.13
44	Malaysia	113.56	115.42	12.79		0.18	478.45	0.26	67.70	164.33	7.74	960.42
45	United Kingdom					591.39	9.04	102.44	175.33			878.21
46	Peru	20.32	14.56	625.40	26.06	21.75	31.35	25.22	18.88	15.35	5.37	804.26
47	Ethiopia	0.09	9.88	48.62	134.19	542.57	43.24					778.58
48	Singapore	0.16	2.00	1.88	11.40	0.22	4.09	10.05	47.90	668.29	10.58	756.58
49	Uruguay	1.13	20.91	29.11	43.74	77.04	14.41	251.49	8.64	64.49	166.56	677.51
50	Vietnam	0.21	0.63	0.05	0.57	1.59	0.55	0.16	526.20	0.98	134.86	665.80
51	Curacao										533.48	533.48
52	Syria		0.15	1.39	28.09	499.27						528.90
53	Burkina Faso	81.68	82.76	117.81	35.64		7.83	0.04				325.77

	Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2005-2014
54	Georgia				30.53		0.10				231.20	261.83
55	Kuwait		1.18	0.10	1.51	1.41	1.30	2.95	0.37	212.75		221.57
56	Irak					0.09	121.41				99.00	220.50
57	Romania	150.15	57.93									208.08
58	Bosnia-Herzegovina		0.19	0.42	0.44	2.41	20.73	105.82	1.01	48.07		179.10
59	Ukraine			21.60				4.37	141.52	1.44	3.93	172.85
60	Portugal					11.43	5.55	127.13				144.11
61	Cape Verde								113.00			113.00
62	Panama	6.79	8.64	7.57		10.68		20.51		28.17		82.36
63	Albania							52.06			26.08	78.15
64	Mali		13.03	14.58		25.92	23.65					77.18
65	Australia	0.16	8.61	1.70	3.34	3.68	6.17	6.55	6.43	23.07	10.24	69.93
66	Guatemala	2.39	44.56				2.99	3.40		3.40	3.40	60.14
67	Dominican Republic	15.23	14.43	15.95	11.65				2.20	0.03	0.03	59.53
68	Costa Rica	26.91	15.06	14.65								56.62
69	The Philippines	39.98	8.04		1.12			0.87	3.25	2.38		55.63
70	Ivory Coast	0.28					2.73	15.50	22.23	13.21		53.95
71	Serbia - Montenegro							24.74	22.86		1.54	49.14
72	Sweden										45.32	45.32
73	Senegal		0.02			0.12		38.00		2.73		40.86
74	Cameroon					0.09			12.44	13.95	13.93	40.40
75	Jordan	20.25		7.72		3.27	0.08		0.01		4.80	36.15
76	Kenya	5.40	0.53	29.92								35.84
77	Mauritania				4.03	18.14				13.59		35.77
78	Kazakhstan										31.92	31.92
79	Bahrein							29.85				29.85
80	Bangladesh			0.13		4.27				8.19	6.80	19.40

	Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2005-2014
81	Bulgaria	15.80	2.53									18.32
82	New Zealand	1.68	0.66	1.14	3.77	0.16	3.57	6.01	0.29	0.10	0.20	17.59
83	Italy						17.52					17.52
84	Ecuador		0.39		0.38		3.20	8.42				12.39
85	Bolivia	0.03			0.04	10.71				0.05		10.82
86	Croatia	2.45	1.04		0.88	0.83	0.89	0.25		1.43		7.77
87	Pakistan		0.13				0.76	0.01		4.08	0.76	5.73
88	El Salvador		3.46									3.46
89	Finland									2.50		2.50
90	Trinidad and Tobago			1.12	0.83							1.94
91	Rwanda		0.31		0.92	0.18		0.03				1.45
92	Yemen		0.15	0.15		0.07			0.25		0.25	0.86
93	Ghana	0.11	0.11	0.08		0.36						0.66
94	Mauritius	0.28	0.03		0.07	0.19	0.03					0.59
95	Nicaragua							0.21		0.13	0.15	0.48
96	Austria										0.31	0.31
97	Angola									0.30		0.30
98	French Guyana									0.25		0.25
99	Madagascar		0.01	0.15								0.16
100	Uganda	0.01	0.14									0.15
101	Benin	0.15										0.15
102	Sudan		0.09	0.04								0.13
103	Togo		0.05	0.05								0.09
104	Lebanon				0.03							0.03
105	Uzbekistan	0.02										0.02
	Total	58,641.40	79,039.68	114,258.08	154,242.14	99,120.50	97,320.31	99,401.09	234,115.48	151,590.18	168,493.36	

Source: Sub-Directorate General for Foreign Trade in Defense and Dual-use Material. Created by: Centre Delàs

Table 5. Spanish exports of weapons and munitions, their parts and accessories 2005-2014 (in thousand current EUR)

	Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2005-2014
1	USA	31,341.13	37,775.24	43,890.48	43,864.20	36,194.60	47,226.40	30,125.80	47,308.60	79,358.48	68,634.44	465,719.37
2	United Kingdom	7,175.21	9,299.69	10,364.82	10,903.80	9,422.00	10,073.10	9,871.40	12,626.30	13,902.35	19,987.57	113,626.24
3	France	6,732.75	7,671.35	8,227.44	13,426.60	12,021.50	11,991.40	6,806.60	5,515.70	5,675.41	4,749.63	82,818.38
4	Germany	4,401.36	6,507.85	9,294.55	9,439.20	8,118.10	7,366.00	6,234.40	6,173.30	4,800.95	2,539.42	64,875.13
5	Italy	4,268.87	2,297.04	2,924.48	4,441.10	3,271.90	5,894.50	4,948.40	9,165.90	10,479.28	9,885.71	57,577.18
6	Portugal	5,524.89	5,452.28	4,397.16	7,055.00	5,202.10	5,024.30	2,196.70	1,915.40	4,370.37	4,190.32	45,328.52
7	Denmark	1,212.33	2,228.22	9,539.74	7,324.70	8,400.20	11,132.80	461.40	593.50	855.73	620.65	42,369.27
8	Israel	173.64	247.27	274.08	1,103.50	3,062.60	5,141.80	2,822.40	2,523.20	5,460.55	6,025.57	26,834.61
9	Belgium	5,975.63	4,815.74	1,088.30	3,484.40	4,443.40	1,998.90	414.30	630.00	1,432.94	1,527.00	25,810.61
10	Turkey	1,324.64	1,293.30	2,342.40	2,329.20	3,323.10	3,962.70	1,508.60	3,598.40	2,399.16	2,203.73	24,285.23
11	Ghana	2,690.68	3,257.74	3,580.16	3,646.10	3,462.20	1,831.40			1,874.16	2,794.08	23,136.52
12	Russia	1,379.61	1,799.48	4,017.17	4,791.90	2,344.20	1,690.50	1,768.80	947.20	1,141.91	1,684.96	21,565.73
13	Ireland	670.67	801.16	5,991.38	1,504.50	2,444.40	6,747.90	662.20	415.60	267.45	265.94	19,771.20
14	Australia	1,622.57	1,480.53	1,640.39	1,738.00	1,619.70	1,751.50	469.50	2,096.30	2,643.93	2,670.56	17,732.98
15	Mexico	1,731.61	1,701.84	2,205.30	1,861.90	1,098.00	1,865.50	702.30	652.50	2,563.25	1,340.10	15,722.30
16	South Africa	726.84	1,141.87	1,044.65	2,545.80	2,055.10	2,266.70	1,105.90	796.20	1,597.59	2,378.79	15,659.44
17	Finland	1,157.38	1,211.12	1,834.89	2,181.20	2,046.10	1,652.00	745.20	1,240.30	1,693.29	1,457.89	15,219.37
18	Bahrein					13621.8	21.4			1,413.13	3.76	15,060.09
19	Norway	955.21	1,053.78	1,614.85	1,862.80	3,518.60	2,441.10	710.80	659.90	790.32	1,347.72	14,955.08
20	Peru	999.98	1,553.22	909.72	1,675.70	1,241.40	3,036.50	74.40	71.40	2,111.30	1,735.67	13,409.29
21	United Arab Emirates	282.17	774.80	1,377.48	844.60	1,283.70	1,161.40	1,377.80	2,105.30	1,389.31	2,349.68	12,946.24
22	Netherlands	1,504.78	1,702.38	5,352.53	969.10	591.20	680.70	428.10	390.20	419.57	372.27	12,410.83
23	Saudi Arabia	600.99	1,065.16	185.81	605.00	707.50	940.10	1,167.40	2,189.20	2,848.76	1,706.62	12,016.54
24	Ukraine	485.31	805.75	1,242.02	2,138.90	1,485.50	866.70	922.20	929.00	1,824.47	1,012.17	11,712.02
25	Switzerland	236.64	145.10	136.85	3,948.00	3,259.70	1,387.50	185.10	172.60	253.16	1,829.20	11,553.85
26	Marocco	1,278.78	828.43	1,532.09	1,216.40	1,304.60	1,626.80	190.00	276.50	1,331.53	1,395.44	10,980.57

	Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2005-2014
27	Chile	435.03	770.21	571.94	805.20	1,188.90	1,099.80	1,441.30	892.30	1,924.22	1,702.02	10,830.92
28	Greece	1,588.07	1,115.22	1,492.79	1,492.70	1,193.90	811.90	1,292.70	830.90	295.79	629.91	10,743.88
29	India		1,647.12	232.36	1,618.90	6,031.40		46.90	167.20	15.67	915.32	10,674.87
30	Venezuela	2,353.21	712.34	707.65	931.90	1,417.80	1,661.10	154.50	605.20	735.65	1,378.09	10,657.44
31	Sweden	1,097.38	957.90	1,036.19	1,420.70	1,042.20	957.80	740.60	729.40	806.41	992.9	9,781.48
32	Colombia	201.49	168.85	1,308.26	220.70	447.70	1,281.70	552.80	1,575.20	2,226.01	1,575.04	9,557.75
33	Brazil	23.61	54.56	268.97	873.90	1,524.80	1,914.70	656.10	1,183.60	854.24	1,206.59	8,561.07
34	Austria	612.45	824.41	1,060.67	973.20	758.40	1,623.40	409.60	368.80	853.75	827.27	8,311.95
35	Argentina	413.13	280.60	297.28	468.10	954.60	1,150.20	917.10	1,039.70	882.12	1,316.84	7,719.67
36	Japon	267.65	378.25	677.03	1,542.00	1,037.70	865.30	213.90	82.10	1,405.45	1,215.43	7,684.81
37	Guinea		326.79	1,402.17	2,569.30	2,965.80						7,264.06
38	Poland	282.01	264.27	1,726.09	1,447.20	862.40	932.00	395.90	226.30	399.56	554.3	7,090.03
39	New Zealand	782.52	879.32	522.88	841.00	699.90	773.30	251.30	281.20	882.69	741.16	6,655.27
40	Czech Republic	314.82	507.13	640.72	676.50	498.10	1,357.70	415.40	499.40	547.23	880.73	6,337.73
41	Canada	155.33	228.03	794.97	927.60	1,360.70	1,757.20	112.80	93.30	101.24	274.3	5,805.47
42	Guinea-Bissau	350.92	474.23	986.23	756.90	362.90	2,061.40			795.84		5,788.42
43	Lebanon	156.76	232.93	279.43	206.20	1,131.30	1,361.40	496.10	502.30	785.14	527.68	5,679.24
44	Angola	62.76	62.93	208.57	1,897.10	1,394.40	365.50			595.97	717.26	5,304.49
45	Tunisia	35.85	37.65	149.98	227.90	228.50	456.10	89.90	197.10	1,308.61	1,504.40	4,235.99
46	Mali			547.56	462.60	352.60	519.40	2,123.30	39.20			4,044.66
47	Hungary	217.91	226.39	257.68	499.00	257.50	949.70	351.10	175.20	545.17	539.63	4,019.28
48	Iran	52.27	161.52	38.06	128.50	715.10	232.00	1,045.20	730.80	201.64	590.56	3,895.65
49	Cameroon	251.15	33.20	37.7	150.70	237.40	619.90		11.50	1,154.01	1,307.00	3,802.56
50	Hong Kong	70.80	141.94	180.57	635.10	710.60	357.00	437.00	402.90	471.96	301.96	3,709.83
51	Paraguay	405.31	329.23	494.95	289.20	224.20	466.40	192.30	332.10	670.88	278.03	3,682.60
52	Central African Republic	159.54	249.67	242.88	224.30	341.10	461.40	966.80	856.10	170.33		3,672.12

	Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2005-2014
53	Kazakhstan	131.94	193.63	363.02	427.10	225.30	391.80	405.70	567.50	421.58	418.6	3,546.17
54	Bulgaria	480.58	347.57	314.14	1,104.20	221.20	240.40	130.60	299.00	58.43	274.56	3,470.68
55	Bolivia	223.43	336.31	421.77	280.00	1120.9	3.70			279.87	581.18	3,247.16
56	Uruguay	132.23	149.43	143.19	367.50	437.10	382.60	254.80	159.80	645.60	552.17	3,224.42
57	Slovenia	52.94	40.29	2,747.21	76.90	119.80	19.00	38.10	20.70	37.26	51.83	3,204.03
58	Oman		80.72	51.31		485.00	2,523.40					3,140.43
59	Kuwait	58.44	55.40	222.93	212.70	802.10	505.00	157.70	289.00	434.13	343.57	3,080.97
60	Thailand	11.33	325.27	222.66	223.40	724.50	522.00	140.60	76.10	153.84	138.85	2,538.55
61	Guatemala	241.14	344.20	241.23	305.20	181.20	317.20	9.80	25.80	357.19	362.27	2,385.23
62	Malaysia	130.04	122.69	194.12	604.30	6.30	112.50	45.00	222.50	751.15	154.57	2,343.17
63	Mauritania	394.86	145.59	52.72	345.90	72.10	140.40		4.50	366.78	654.52	2,177.37
64	Cyprus	174.01	205.09	341.56	403.20	311.30	317.20	96.30	96.20	132.93	96.72	2,174.51
65	Libya				86.70	220.00	153.30		825.10	340.43	521.17	2,146.70
66	The Philippines	12.79	64.08	50.56	143.60	262.10	165.70	269.00	341.10	628.60	147.12	2,084.65
67	Namibia	197.73	166.36	57.44	342.10	165.30	233.60		9.30	288.09	501.97	1,961.89
68	Lithuania	121.60	224.15	284.17	394.30	237.00	103.70	45.40	60.40	162.40	167.19	1,800.31
69	Taiwan	154.83	101.84	53.01	124.60	117.90	195.30	202.70	229.50	292.30	247.43	1,719.41
70	Dominican Republic	156.87	148.91	45.77	74.90	263.20	141.50	23.20	22.60	378.95	400.47	1,656.37
71	Andorra	197.82	185.27	190.42	240.70	146.80	168.20	89.00	109.40	88.6	75.31	1,491.52
72	Burkina Faso	87.04	139.54	153.62	231.00	144.80	154.30		11.50	378.69	188.68	1,489.17
73	Ecuador	59.25	178.22	244.59	12.50	383.10	64.80	46.60	41.60	99.85	252.2	1,382.71
74	Romania	343.78	209.65	24.73	63.70	187.90	260.60	18.30	24.20	46.60	46.82	1,226.28
75	Slovakia	83.82	152.42	121.31	195.90	108.10	70.40	60.20	81.60	111.07	115.56	1,100.38
76	Pakistan	4.02	73.73	85.1	18.40	36.00	217.20	390.30	62.70	64.54	120.78	1,072.77
77	Senegal	95.41	50.91	244.36	141.40	19.20	89.70			147.51	256.04	1,044.53
78	Egypt		49.46	83.08	106.30	1.70	1.20	206.40	346.00	218.77	27.04	1,039.95
79	Trinidad Tobago	30.04	41.04	19.21	40.30	35.80	681.00	30.80	36.70	52.17	30.09	997.15

	Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2005-2014
80	Cuba	101.27	97.01	36.81	50.70	39.10	125.70	43.40	36.10	232.82	110.8	873.71
81	Croatia	87.67	106.89	164.85	108.80	118.00	48.50	114.50	50.80	34.74	11.48	846.23
82	Nicaragua	0.81	46.88	59.35	164.10	412.70				74.98	74.73	833.55
83	South Korea	126.67	107.04	214.16	61.30	155.70	61.80		9.60	64.65	0.11	801.03
84	Costa Rica	24.62	79.59	129.62	41.50	32.90	135.30	33.10	26.10	87.26	201.82	791.81
85	Latvia	39.25	121.09	147.57	138.80	53.40	41.80	52.90	34.90	37.05	119.02	785.78
86	Honduras	67.83	79.58	184.78		155.10	61.90		13.20	98.04	123.46	783.89
87	Gabon		0.32	4.94	187.70	10.10	267.10	6.00	6.70	79.05	199.14	761.05
88	Singapore	2.35	4.77	2.68		4.70	719.10			3.00	4.53	741.13
89	Kenya				6.60	511.00	110.00	1.20				628.80
90	Estonia	29.73	33.00	106.46	133.20	33.60	59.40	11.60	22.50	124.27	74.1	627.86
91	Serbia	14.17	13.36	13	102.40	116.60	97.40	21.10	46.40	132.05	65.01	621.49
92	Panama	3.10	25.54	50.35	71.00	69.00	165.40	52.20		100.82	72.69	610.10
93	Macedonia			127.94	102.90	106.80	49.90	72.10	59.70	40.53	20.09	579.96
94	China			67.92						200.85	226.71	495.48
95	Malta	29.45	23.30	55.28	0.60	28.60		13.50	41.20	69.02	229.27	490.22
96	Georgia		2.46	50.07	112.20	57.30	130.40	6.20		77.53	29.46	465.62
97	Albania	141.69	108.21	41.4	48.00	42.50	51.10					432.90
98	Indonesia		12.10	8.8	1.40	35.50	1.10	20.40	14.40	83.00	248.58	425.28
99	Botswana	11.60	13.02	14.47	32.50	19.00	47.00	39.80	52.50	81.16	102.89	413.94
100	Bosnia-Herzegovina		47.50			78.8	38.60	29.30	80.90	103.66	20.1	398.86
101	Uzbekistan					25.20		37.60		196.95	128.42	388.17
102	Tanzania	66.04		11.69	41.20			158.90	12.30	88.45		378.58
103	El Salvador	24.20			95.00		179.60	30.80		23.80	16.62	370.02
104	Equatorial Guinea	0.10	326.80				10.60				6.49	343.99
105	Zambia	4.05	4.31	7.95	7.80	119.90	12.00	38.00	48.80	30.93	48.2	321.94
106	Jamaica		30.38	55.34		48.20	53.80			34.55	62.75	285.02

	Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2005-2014
107	Suriname					25.80		27.70	64.30	84.51	82.27	284.58
108	Sri Lanka	6.18	2.60			107.10	4.10	28.10	17.10	52.74	48.8	266.72
109	Jordania		7.68				199.00				0.91	207.59
110	Montenegro		8.30	32.67	68.70	9.20	19.90	19.60	8.80		3.35	170.52
111	Iceland	2.76	29.64	22.75	12.60	22.60	24.50				39.72	154.57
112	New Caledonia	22.72		34.52	13.40	15.20			1.00	65.11	0.65	152.60
113	Seychelles								12.10	131.88	6.21	150.19
114	French Polynesia	6.18	27.28	23.93	8.10	21.30		15.90	7.50	4.44	12.26	126.89
115	Armenia		0.65	6.12	1.80	7.00	17.10	23.30	26.50	20.12	20.4	122.99
116	Moldavia				3.20	5.5			11.40	18.88	83.82	122.80
117	Gibraltar	9.16	0.36	1.57	2.60	3.80	5.00	4.70	20.90	21.52	40.05	109.66
118	Azerbaijan						9.20	4.80	42.70	15.37	23.39	95.46
119	Kyrgyzstan							13.00	28.70	14.66	22.19	78.55
120	Afganistan			0.35				63.30				63.65
121	Tchad				24.00		15.8			5.68		45.48
122	Mozambique						1.70	6.90	11.40	13.44	11.96	45.40
123	Netherlands Antilles		3.37		5.70	16.80	8.70	5.30	5.50			45.37
124	Luxembourg			9				0.10		29.99	0.12	39.21
125	San Marino	19.60	16.00									35.60
126	Bangladesh										25.36	25.36
127	Algeria									2.06	9.06	11.12
128	Zimbabwe							8.80				8.80
129	Togo										4.93	4.93
130	Nigeria										3.75	3.75
131	North Korea	3.70										3.70
132	Uganda		3.30									3.30

	Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2005-2014
133	Northern Mariana Islands										2.4	2.40
134	Grenada		1.05	1.22								2.27
135	Djibouti										2.15	2.15
136	Cape Verde										0.9	0.90
137	Vietnam	0.20				0.70						0.90
138	Madagascar								0.50			0.50
139	Haiti										0.26	0.26
	Territories not determined								43.30	2.24	3.18	48.72
	Third party suppliers						1.40					1.40
	Total	99,164.68	113,490.19	149,833.14	165,402.60	173,027.50	174,765.50	92,866.90	119,634.90	181,047.06	174,056.58	

Source: ESTACOM Database of the Institute for Foreign Trade, Tariff code 93. Created by: Centre Delàs

Table 6. Spanish exports of hunting and sport weapons 2005-2014 (in thousands current EUR)

	Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2008-2014
1	USA	5,795.05	9,892.06	4,098.80	6,718.28	6,388.97	19,592.01	18,933.37	71,418.53
2	Ghana	2,773.07	3,543.07	1,507.52	7,504.71	2,500.00	2,143.99	2,251.18	22,223.54
3	Turkey	1,912.99	3,217.83	3,420.84	1,881.70	2,229.59	2,029.32	2,564.70	17,256.97
4	Peru	1,102.44	1,424.32	2,320.31	1,468.37	1,688.79	2,246.36	1,391.41	11,641.99
5	Australia	710.32	1,381.15	1,563.65	2,434.73	1,673.33	1,468.06	1,857.39	11,088.63
6	South Africa	1,362.15	1,293.84	1,317.52	1,281.51	1,626.48	971.52	1,797.37	9,650.39
7	Ukraine	1,850.43	1,223.16	728.54	1,056.15	1,612.15	1,608.64	1,164.53	9,243.60
8	Marocco	1,004.34	975.69	1,224.19	1,925.11	1,053.10	1,556.69	1,315.37	9,054.49
9	Japon	1,129.47	1,095.93	869.06	1,250.86	1,463.28	1,645.74	1,406.56	8,860.90
10	Norway	683.84	772.62	824.38	2,965.39	647.71	305.00	731.91	6,930.85
11	Russia	1,227.06	987.26	441.18	1,085.31	963.43	797.44	1,043.75	6,545.42
12	Cameroon	212.68	247.24	630.56	1,108.99	1,241.65	1,353.78	1,361.44	6,156.33
13	Guinea Bissau	149.30	374.85	1,395.98	1,015.64	741.82	2,412.38		6,089.97
14	Republic of Guinea	1,827.96	4,135.09						5,963.05
15	Chile	431.43	322.81	540.96	1,433.73	959.10	1,140.11	1,095.86	5,923.99
16	Lebanon	348.12	1,087.24	1,524.03	643.26	627.51	899.36	762.77	5,892.29
17	Mexico	582.98	274.73	606.43	847.56	577.93	1,118.57	1,218.05	5,226.24
18	Mali	231.79	356.68	534.97	3,143.78	111.07			4,378.29
19	Tunisia	173.85	164.75	293.89	602.07	1,025.08	569.56	1,315.69	4,144.89
20	Venezuela	535.57	784.70	397.09	810.84	118.14	972.30		3,618.64
21	New Zealand	508.12	222.11	491.66	754.96	482.54	595.88	337.85	3,393.12
22	Argentina	126.81	739.44	639.73	573.21	458.88	260.21	172.05	2,970.33
23	Angola	257.70	208.54	373.08	368.55	479.50	961.29	305.00	2,953.67
24	Uruguay	291.09	165.08	337.58	734.20	334.99	386.00	437.61	2,686.55
25	Mauritania	509.36		208.84	69.86	362.66	512.83	668.90	2,332.45

	Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2008-2014
26	Central African Republic	250.90	753.09	355.69	297.59	636.00			2,293.28
27	Paraguay	223.11	99.33	334.08	349.14	352.20	771.48	118.00	2,247.35
28	Colombia	211.84	471.28	208.50	254.64	180.80	258.20	572.15	2,157.40
29	Thailand	80.05	630.10	293.60	559.29	162.25	250.11	139.25	2,114.65
30	Pakistan	25.96	269.99	413.81	675.38	372.90	34.03	38.36	1,830.43
31	Namibia	312.96	181.67	245.37	161.91	256.19	92.69	503.65	1,754.43
32	Dominican Republic	73.89	255.64	144.63	131.79	306.42	383.34	402.81	1,698.51
33	Guatemala	318.29	140.06	341.90	148.50	193.56	201.72	254.08	1,598.10
34	Burkina Faso	137.44	149.75	157.16	172.21	282.40	390.00	180.80	1,469.76
35	Malaysia	295.59	0.24		109.71	392.67	401.72		1,199.93
36	Canada	457.80	115.70	159.47	104.90	35.12	39.28	187.00	1,099.25
37	The Philippines	174.17	173.43	39.81	131.73	150.98	333.62	28.20	1,031.94
38	Cuba			92.64	113.00	504.00	67.09		776.73
39	Panama	73.20	66.06	166.89	155.45		199.08	72.69	733.36
40	Taiwan	124.62	117.85	123.95	53.94	134.52	101.44	76.69	733.01
41	Bolivia	212.08			80.15	37.67	287.44	102.00	719.34
42	Switzerland	225.39	39.71	95.75	51.76	52.51	194.76	30.00	689.87
43	Gabón	78.81		222.00	93.52		74.00	205.10	673.44
44	Senegal	141.43	23.24	89.69	76.93		73.00	260.98	665.26
45	South Korea	61.28	157.30	61.80	216.16	66.12	64.65		627.31
46	Honduras		164.78	50.65	57.33	118.34	103.00	125.00	619.09
47	China				140.80		175.88	229.39	546.07
48	Egypt				336.48	6.38	185.93	0.02	528.81
49	Georgia	129.85	82.45	143.68	80.38	71.29	0.49	9.61	517.75
50	Israel		127.57	72.16	2.60	76.60	84.17	98.13	461.22
51	Jamaica		96.39	114.31	47.46	43.82	79.55	64.25	445.79

	Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2008-2014
52	Nicaragua	172.93	80.91		29.08		60.18	82.05	425.16
53	Tanzania	122.01			184.00		100.00		406.01
54	France		134.29	133.07	71.53				338.89
55	Kazakhstan	50.80	76.23	35.71	42.43	46.97		65.00	317.15
56	Serbia	0.08	81.36	55.39	40.30	37.18	23.21	46.01	283.51
57	Kuwait	15.64	91.26	95.40	20.32	5.03	19.85	18.95	266.45
58	Ecuador		136.15	76.84	47.89				260.88
59	United Arab Emirates		127.52		4.11	118.91			250.53
60	Bosnia-Herzegovina		60.53		85.67	80.91			227.11
61	French Guyana			44.29		136.97			181.26
62	India				40.01	81.50		53.00	174.51
63	Suriname		22.87	34.23	57.50		21.76	37.85	174.21
64	Costa Rica		5.51	95.38	7.41			46.66	154.96
65	Iceland	13.54	25.99	19.29	36.40			39.95	135.16
66	New Caledonia					46.88	65.00		111.88
67	Chad	16.93		15.75	20.82	27.44	23.68		104.62
68	Uzbekistan						89.36		89.36
69	Moldavia	3.78	6.24					76.21	86.23
70	Guadeloupe (France)	9.80	7.17			65.71			82.67
71	Albania			78.61					78.61
72	Malta						78.02		78.02
73	Andorra	5.03	12.03	23.40	13.89	5.07	8.59	9.94	77.94
74	Armenia	2.18	8.50	13.11		52.26			76.05
75	Botswana					0.40		73.81	74.21
76	Croatia	3.23	23.46		4.39		5.26		36.34
77	Latvia		26.64						26.64

	Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2008-2014
78	New Caledonia (France)	26.19							26.19
79	Bangladesh							24.65	24.65
80	Brazil			8.81	0.20	1.36		7.57	17.94
81	Equatorial Guinea				0.60	3.16		4.39	8.14
82	Kenya	6.61							6.61
83	Greece			5.75					5.75
84	Azerbaijan		5.55						5.55
85	Cyprus				3.20				3.20
86	Algeria						2.06		2.06
87	Romania			1.50				0.00	1.50
88	Monaco		1.2						1.20
89	Saudi Arabia				1.15				1.15
	Total	29,795.31	39,939.19	30,954.81	46,992.39	34,510.18	50,890.66	46,416.93	

Source: Sub-Directorate General for Foreign Trade in Defense and Dual-use Material. Created by: Centre Delàs

Table 7. Spanish exports of anti-riots materials 2005-2014 (in thousand current EUR)

	Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2008-2014
1	Angola	24,325.60	4,084.20						28,409.80
2	Peru		0.39	340.19	600.83	1,984.23	1,452.62	1,689.90	6,068.16
3	Tunisia					1,078.80	1,992.77	2,878.06	5,949.63
4	Venezuela	155.94	841.69	1,622.45	145.82	449.62	787.71	1,483.26	5,486.51
5	Bolivia	1,151.83	1,018.02					2,866.32	5,036.16
6	Nicaragua		341.63				427.51		769.14
7	Libya							697.44	697.44
8	Togo							337.45	337.45
9	Brazil					40.50			40.50
10	Portugal						18.97		18.97
11	Cuba	8.19							8.19
	Total	25,641.55	6,285.92	1,962.64	746.66	3,553.16	4,679.58	9,952.43	

Source: Sub-Directorate General for Foreign Trade in Defense and Dual-use Material. Created by: Centre Delàs

Table 8. Main destinations in countries with a high degree of corruption in 2014
(in thousands EUR)

	Country	CPI	DEFENSE M	OTHER M	DUAL USAGE	TOTAL
1	Tunisia	40	1,611.60	1,315.69	819.68	3,746.97
2	Morocco	39	9,702.55	1,315.37	606.55	11,624.47
3	India	38	14,783.37	53.00	978.41	15,814.77
4	Jamaica	38		64.25		64.25
5	Peru	38	2,836.16	1,391.41	5.37	4,232.94
6	Philippines	38		28.20		28.20
7	Thailand	38	3,431.53	139.25	601.19	4,171.97
8	Zambia	38	8.13			8.13
9	Colombia	37	1,709.16	572.15	513.77	2,795.07
10	Egypt	37	107,951.05	0.02	191.23	108,142.30
11	Gabon	37		205.10		205.10
12	Panama	37		72.69		72.69
13	Algeria	36	419.85		152.11	571.96
14	China	36		229.39	23,330.51	23,559.90
15	Suriname	36		37.85		37.85
16	Bolivia	35		102.00		102.00
17	Mexico	35	78.54	1,218.05	7,798.84	9,095.42
18	Argentina	34	549.47	172.05	1,207.50	1,929.02
19	Indonesia	34	112,030.58		110.32	112,140.90
20	Albania	33			26.08	26.08
21	Ecuador	33	85,921.27			85,921.27
22	Guatemala	32	680.16	254.08	3.40	937.64
23	Dominican Republic	32		402.81	0.03	402.84
24	Tanzania	31	33.00			33.00
25	Vietnam	31	36,491.58		134.86	36,626.44

	Country	CPI	DEFENSE M	OTHER M	DUAL USAGE	TOTAL
26	Mauritania	30		668.90		668.90
27	Honduras	29		125.00		125.00
28	Kazakhstan	29	53,895.55	65.00	31.92	53,992.47
29	Pakistan	29	1,441.97	38.36	0.76	1,481.09
30	Nicaragua	28		82.05	0.15	82.20
31	Cameroon	27	28,522.91	1,361.44	13.93	29,898.27
32	Iran	27			26,446.01	26,446.01
33	Lebanon	27		762.77		762.77
34	Nigeria	27			234.75	234.75
35	Russia	27	6.87	1,043.75	14,402.11	15,452.72
36	Ukraine	26		1,164.53	3.93	1,168.46
37	Bangladesh	25	0.71	24.65		25.36
38	Equatorial Guinea	25		4.39		4.39
39	Kenya	25	748.25			748.25
40	Paraguay	24		118.00	379.66	497.66
41	Myanmar	21			1,211.00	1,211.00
42	Angola	19		305.00		305.00
43	Venezuela	19	10,778.85		9,270.78	20,049.63
44	Yemen	19			0.25	0.25
45	Libya	18			5.99	5.99
46	Turkmenistan	17			188.58	188.58
47	Irak	16			99.00	99.00
48	Afganistan	12	572.59			572.59
	Total		474,205.67	13,337.20	88,768.65	

Source: Sub-directorate general of foreign trade in defense and dual use goods. Created by: Centre Delàs Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)

ANNEX II

DEFINITIONS

Conventional weapons

Weapons that are not biological, chemical or nuclear.

Heavy conventional weapons

Weapons of great mass that cannot be transported by one person or a group of people: for example airplanes, ships, submarines, tanks, vehicles, artillery, machine guns, etc.

Small arms and light weapons¹

Small arms or hand guns:

Defined as smaller guns or handguns made for use by individual members of armed forces or security organizations. Revolvers, automatic pistols, rifles and carbines; sub machine guns, assault rifles and light machine guns.

Light weapons:

Defined as light weaponry made for use by various members of armed forces or security organizations acting as a group. Heavy machine guns; Portable grenade launchers with or without support, portable anti-aircraft weaponry, portable anti-tank weaponry, recoilless rifles, anti-aircraft missile rockets, mortars with a caliber less than 100mm.

MILITARY EQUIPMENT

Each and every country in the European Union uses the same classification of military equipment. Weaponry is classified into 23 distinct categories:

Category 1: Weaponry with a smooth-bored barrel a caliber less than 20 mm

Rifles, carbines, revolvers, pistols, machine pistols, machine guns, silencers, magazines, sights and flash suppressors.

Category 2: Weaponry with a smooth-bored barrel and caliber equal to or greater than 20 mm

Firearms (including pieces of artillery), rifles, shells, canons, mortars, anti-tank weapons, launchers, flame throwers, recoilless rifles, electronic signature reduction devices, projectors or military smoke generators, gas fireworks and visors.

Category 3: Ammunition, devices and components

Ammunition for weaponry subject to control by articles 1, 2 and 12. Devices for decoys, including pods, links, tape, high output power supplies, sensors and sub-munitions

Category 4: Bombs, torpedoes, rockets and missiles

Bombs, torpedoes, grenades, smoke cans, rockets, mines, missiles, depth charges, demolition charges, pyrotechnic products, cartridges and simulators, smoke grenades, fire bombs, missile rocket nozzles and nose cones for re-entry vehicles.

Category 5: Systems for aiming and direction of fire

Weapon control panels, computer guidance systems for bombing, gun aiming devices, weapon control systems and data acquisition systems for surveillance, tracking, recognition and identification equipment.

Category 6: All terrain vehicles

Vehicles designed especially or modified for military use, cars or other military armed vehicles or equipment for laying mines, armoured vehicles, amphibious vehicles, bulletproof tires.

Category 7: Chemical agents and biological toxins

Biological agents and radioactive material, nerve agents, blistering agents, tear gas, riot control agents.

Category 8: Volatile materials and related substances

Explosives, propellants, pyrotechnic products, combustibles and related substances, perchlorates, chlorides and cromides, oxides, chemical binders, additives and chemical precursors

Category 9: Warships

Warships and surface or underwater vessels, navigation equipment, diesel motors designed specifically for submarines, electric motors designed specifically for submarines, underwater detection apparatus, anti-submarine nets and anti-torpedoes.

Category 10: Aircraft

Combat aircraft, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV's), aircraft engines, fuel suppliers, pressurized breathing equipment, parachutes, and autopilot systems.

Category 11: Electronic equipment

Electronic countermeasure and counter-countermeasure systems, underwater acoustic material, data security equipment, encryption equipment, guiding, navigation and transmission equipment.

Category 12: Kinetic energy weapon systems

Kinetic energy weapon systems, facilities for testing and evaluating test models, propulsion systems, homing systems, guidance and derived propulsion systems for projectiles.

1. This definition of small arms and light weapons is that commonly used by the OSCE; see the report of MITC 2012 p.31

Category 13: Armoured equipment and constructions

Armoured plating, metallic and non-metallic construction materials, military helmets, clothing and protection pieces.

Category 14: Equipment for military training and simulation

Combat simulators for flight training, radar target training, anti-submarine warfare training, missile launch training, and equipment for image generation.

Category 15: Countermeasure and imaging equipment

Recorders and image processing equipment, cameras, photographic equipment, image intensification equipment, thermal imaging and infrared forming equipment, radar image sensor equipment.

Category 16: Forgings (metallurgy)

Forged products, casting molds, half finished products.

Category 17: Miscellaneous equipment, materials and libraries

Autonomous subaquatic apparatus, robots, close and semi-closed circuit apparatus, ferries.

Category 18: Production equipment

Environmental test facilities, continuous nitrators, equipment and apparatus for centrifuge testing, screw extruders.

Category 19: Directed energy weapon systems

Lasers, radio frequency particle beams, particle accelerators

Category 20: Cryogenic and superconducting equipment

Equipment specifically designed or configured to be installed in vehicles for military applications on land, sea, air and space; superconducting electrical equipment.

Category 21: Software

Modelling software, software for simulation and evaluation of military weapon systems or the simulation of military operations scenarios, communications, control and intelligence software.

Category 22: Technology

Technology for the development, production and use of controlled materials and substances.

OTHER MILITARY AND DEFENSE EQUIPMENT

- a. Firearms defined in article 3 resolution 55/255 of the United Nations general assembly for which the protocol is approved against the illegal manufacture and trafficking of firearms, their parts, components and ammunition, that aren't included in Annex I.1, articles 1, 2 and 3 in relation to military goods
- b. telescopic/light or image intensifying scopes and sights for firearms

- c. Generating devices, projectors, smoke machines, gases, "riot control agents" or incapacitating substances
- d. Launchers of the elements described in the previous paragraph c.
- e. Sound and light riot control stun devices.
- f. Riot control vehicles with some of the following features:
 1. Systems to produce electric shocks
 2. Systems to dispense incapacitating substances
 3. Systems to dispense riot control agents
 4. Water canons
- g. Normal restraints and handcuffs

DUAL PURPOSE MATERIALS

Dual purpose technology and products, classified by all EU countries into 10 categories.

Category 0: Nuclear installations, materials and equipment

Nuclear reactors, separation plants for natural uranium isotopes, depleted uranium and fissionable materials, gas centrifuge equipment, mass spectrometers and graphite electrodes.

Category 1: Materials, chemical substances, "microorganisms" and "toxins"

Gas masks, armour, personal dosimeters, prepregs, tools, dies, molds, continuous mixers, filament winding machines, lubricating fluids and substances, fluorides, sulphurs, cyanides and halogenated derivatives.

Category 2: Treatment of materials

Bearings, crucibles, machine tools, isostatic presses, measuring instruments, robots, motion simulators and mechanized facilities.

Category 3: Electronics

Electrical components, integrated circuits, microprocessor microcircuits, programmable gate sets, microwave components, electrically operated mixers, converters and explosive detonators.

Category 4: Computers

Electronic, hybrid, digital, analogue, systolic, neuronal and optical assembly computers.

Category 5: Telecommunications and "data protection"

Transmission equipment and systems for telecommunications, subaquatic communications systems, radio equipment, fiber optic cables, telemetry and remote control equipment, security systems.

Category 6: Sensors and lasers

Acoustics, image intensifier tubes, optic sensors, instrumentation cameras, optics, lasers, gravimeters y gravity gradiometers and radar systems.

Category 7: Navigation y avionics

Inertial navigation accelerometers, gyroscopes, GPS and GNSS, hydraulic flight control systems, mechanical control systems, electro-optical and electromechanical control systems including those for electrical signals (fly by wire).

Category 8: Marine technology

Submersible vehicles or surface ships, hydrofoils, underwater vision systems, underwater diving and swimming equipment.

Category 9: Propulsion systems, space vehicles and related equipment

Aeronautic or marine gas turbine engines, space shuttles and space vehicles, solid or liquid fuelled rocket propulsion systems, ramjet engines, turbojet and turbofan engines, sounding rocket (research rocket), hybrid rocket engines, launch support equipment, environmental and anechoic chambers, re-entry vehicles.

Tariff Code (TARIC) 93²

9301. - Military weapons (except revolvers, pistols and hand-held weapons, knives, etc)

9301.11.00. – Pieces of artillery (e.g. canons, shells and mortars), self-propelled

9301.19.00. - Others

9301.20.00. - Rocket launchers; flamethrowers; grenade launchers; torpedo launchers and other similar launchers

9301.90.00. - Others

9302. - Revolvers and pistols (other those in article 9303 or 9304)

9303. - Other firearms and similar devices that utilize gunpowder combustion (e.g. hunting weapons, muzzle-loading firearms, Very pistols and other devices designed only for projecting signal flares, blank firing pistols and revolvers for firing blank ammunition, captive-bolt humane killers, line-throwing guns)

9303.10.00. - Muzzle-loading firearms

9303.20. - Other large sport and hunting weapons that have, at least, a smooth bored barrel

9303.20.10. - With a smooth bore barrel

9303.20.95. - Others

9303.30.00. - Other large sport and hunting weapons

9303.90.00. - Others

9304. - Other weapons [e.g. spring, compressed air or gas rifles and pistols, truncheons] (except those in the article 9307)

9305. - Parts and accessories for articles in sections 9301 to 9304

9305.10.00. - Of revolvers or pistols

9305.21.00. - Of shotguns and hunting rifles under heading 9303, smoothbore barrels

9305.29.00. - Others

9305.91.00. - Other, military weapons of heading 9301

9305.99.00. - Others

9306. - Bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, missiles, cartridges and other ammunition and projectiles and parts thereof, including buckshot, shot and cartridge wads

9306.21.00. - "Cartridges for shotguns and guns with smooth-bore barrels and parts thereof; pellets for airguns"; cartridges

9306.29. - Others

9306.29.40. - Pods

9306.29.70. - Others

9306.30. - Other cartridges and parts

9306.30.10. - For revolvers and pistols under heading 9302 and for machine pistols in part 9301

9306.30.30. - For military weapons

9306.30.91. - Centrefire cartridges

9306.30.93. - Rimfire cartridges

9306.30.97. - Others

9306.90. - Others

9306.90.10. - Of War

9306.90.90. - Others

9307. - Sables, swords, bayonets, lances and similar bladed weapons, their parts and casings.

2. Foreign Trade Databases.

REPORT no. 10**The Missile Defence System in Rota.
A further step towards world militarisation**

Teresa de Fortuny and Xavier Bohigas
February 2012

REPORT no. 11**Banks and Arms: Explosive investments.
A Ranking of the Spanish Arms-Funding Banks**

Jordi Calvo Rufanges
March 2012

REPORT no. 12**The military industrial complex. A parasite
on Spanish economy**

Pere Ortega and Camino Simarro
April 2012

REPORT n. 13**Piracy in Somalia: An excuse or a geopolitical
opportunity? A different look at the Spanish
and international military participation
against piracy**

Pere Ortega
October 2012

REPORT n. 14**Truth and lies in the 2013 Spanish
military budget**

Pere Ortega
October 2012

REPORT n. 15**Exportaciones españolas de armamento
2002-2011. Cuando la venta de armas es una
prioridad política (Spanish)**

Tica Font, Eduardo Melero and Camino Simarro
January 2013

REPORT n. 16**Las otras violencias en América Latina (Spanish)**

Pere Ortega and Moara Crivelente
January 2013

REPORT n. 17**La industria militar en Cataluña,
un deseo insatisfecho (Spanish)**

Pere Ortega · June 2013

REPORT n. 18**Spanish arms exports 2003-2012**

Tica Font, Eduardo Melero and Camino Simarro
July 2013

REPORT n. 19**La cara oculta del gasto militar
El presupuesto militar de 2014**

Pere Ortega, John Doe and Xavier Bohigas
November 2013

REPORT n. 20**Evolución de la banca armada en España**

Jordi Calvo Rufanges
October 2013

REPORT n. 21**El militarismo en el Norte de África**

Blanca Camps-Febrer and Pere Ortega
January 2014 (in Spanish)

REPORT n. 22**Rajoy's military policy**

Tomàs Gisbert, Maria de Lluç Bagur
and Gemma Amorós
February 2014

REPORT n. 23**Military Drones. The Videogame War
With Real Victims**

Jordi Calvo, Anna Escoda, Carles Blanco
and Gabriela Serra
March 2014

REPORT n. 24**Spanish Arms Exports 2004-2013. Does the
Government Promote Illegal Arms Exports?**

Tica Font, Eduardo Melero, Camino Simarro
July 2014

REPORT n. 25**Inertia, waste and fraud in the
military expenditure. Spanish Defense Budget
Analysis in 2015**

Pere Ortega and Jordi Calvo Rufanges
December 2014

REPORT n. 26**Fraud and improvisation in Spanish military
expenditure. An analysis of the Spanish
Defence budget for 2016**

Pere Ortega and Xavier Bohigas
October 2015

Centre Delàs d'Estudis per la Pau

CENTRE DELÀS
D'ESTUDIS
PER LA PAU

Graphic design: Fundació Tam-Tam

With the support of:

